

怎样阅读英文报纸

梁洪浩 伍于诚 编著

知 识 出 版 社

怎样阅读英文报纸

附：分类注释英文新闻一百篇

梁洪浩 伍于诚 编

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知 识 出 版 社 出 版

(北京阜成门北大街 17 号)

新华书店总店北京发行所发行 文字六〇三厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 10 字数 217 千字

1984 年 12 月第 1 版 1988 年 4 月第 3 次印刷

印数: 55,001—63,401

ISBN 7-5015-0214-5

定价(压膜): 2.50 元

前 言

我们编写这本书的目的，是想帮助学过基础英语的读者较快地获得和提高阅读英文报刊的能力；同时，提供一本内容丰富的自学读物。

本书是我们在暨南大学新闻学系讲授“英语报刊选读”和“新闻翻译”课的过程中，在总结教学经验的基础上编成，并拟作为试用教材的。

本书概括地介绍了英文新闻的体裁、标题、结构、语法习惯和用词特色。

书中“分类注释英文新闻一百篇”选自《中国日报》、《泰晤士报》、《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《亚洲华尔街日报》、《金融时报》、《号角》、《科学新闻》等十多种英文报纸以及各大通讯社的新闻稿。题材广泛，词汇丰富，注释务求翔实。至于部分材料中，资产阶级记者的立场、观点和倾向性，阅读时务请留意分析批判。

本书读者对象是大专院校二年级以上学生，新闻、广播业学生及进修人员，广播电视大学学生，中学英语教师和进修英语的人员。

由于我们水平有限，经验不足，难免有错误和不妥之处，请批评指正。

编 者

一九八二年十月

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第一章 新闻标题的特点

在我国，学英语而开始阅读英文报纸的人，首先碰到的问题是：不少标题奇特，无法一看就懂。究竟是什么东西妨碍顺利阅读和准确理解标题呢？主要是由于标题要求简明扼要、立意新颖、生动醒目而又不拘一格，形成了新闻标题的一些特色。知道并掌握了它的特色，看懂标题，其实并不困难。

英文报纸种类繁多，立场风格各异，编辑制题习惯千差万别，不能一概而论。但一般说来，新闻标题具有下列规律和特点：

一、缩写词和简缩词的广泛使用

缩写词又称首字母缩略词，由一词组中各主要词的第一个字母缩合而成。于是，几个字母就代替了一串字眼，可以节省版面，加大字体，使编排错落有致。例如：

PLO says big Israeli drive ahead

(China Daily, 1981)

巴勒斯坦解放组织说

以色列即将大举进攻

(PLO = Palestine Liberation Organization)

Japan's PM pledges to uphold peace

(China Daily, 1981)

日本首相保证

维护和平

(PM = Prime Minister)

UFO Sighted

(The Observer, 1980)

目击飞碟

(UFO = unidentified flying object)

Scientists succeed

in tRNA synthesis

(China Daily, 1982)

科学家完成了

转移核糖核酸的人工合成

(tRNA = transfer ribonucleic acid)

PM to see MPs

over big factory closures

(The Times, 1981)

首相将会见下院议员

商讨大厂停闭问题

(MP = Member of Parliament)

Reagan Buoyed by National Swing to Right

Position Bolstered by G. O. P. Senate Control

(The New York Times, 1980)

举国右倾，里根上台

共和党控制参院，总统地位加强

(G. O. P. = Grand Old Party 老大党, 美国共和党的别称)

新闻标题中常见的缩写词主要有三种：（一）组织机构的简称，如 CPC 中国共产党，CPPCC 中国人民政治协商会议，UNESCO 联合国教科文组织，NATO, Nato 北大西洋公约组织，EEC 欧洲经济共同体，OPEC 石油输出国组织，KGB 克格勃，IRA 爱尔兰共和军。（二）表示职务或职业特征的各种人物名称，如 MP 国会议员，VIP 重要人物，MVP 最出色的运动员，DJ 无线电唱片音乐节目广播员。（三）某些大家熟悉的事物名称，如 TB 肺结核，TNT 梯恩梯（一种烈性炸药），DJI 道·琼斯指数，UFO 飞碟（不明飞行物体），USO 不明潜水物体。

新闻标题还广泛使用简缩词，即通过“截短法” (Clipping) 或“缩短法” (Shortening) 构成的“截了头”或“去了尾”的词。例如：

First 300 m deep drive test completed

(China Daily, 1981)

三百米深潜水首次试验完成

(m = metre s)

Irish demo clash

(The Sunday Times, 1981)

爱尔兰游行队伍发生冲突

(demo = demonstrators)

ICI plans £ 30 m. chemicals plant

(The Financial Times, 1977)

帝国化学工业公司

计划以三千万英镑建新厂

(ICI = Imperial Chemicals Industries m. = million)

China book sale total 1.7 b yuan

(China Daily, 1982)

中国书籍销售

总额达十七亿元

(b = billion)

QE2 may be subs' target

(South China Morning Post, 1982)

‘伊丽莎白二世女王号’

可能遭受潜艇攻击

(QE2 = Queen Elizabeth II subs = submarines)

二、词语的经常省略

省略是新闻标题的又一个特色。写作标题常常是语言省略化或微缩化的过程。编辑为了使标题简短有力，常常略去某些语法成分或词语，主要是起语法功能的虚词。

(一) 冠词的省略。例如：

Boy, 7, killed by Ejection From Cockpit of Navy Jet

(The Washington Post, 1980)

七岁男孩从海军喷气机座舱抛出致死

(= A Boy, 7, killed by Ejection From *the* Cockpit of
a Navy Jet)

Iraq Is Reporting Seizure of
Third of Iran Oil Area

(The New York Times, 1980)

伊拉克报道已占领

伊朗产油区三分之一

(= Iraq Is Reporting *the* Seizure of A Third of Iran
Oil Area)

Tenth of British Mackerel Catch Ground Into Feed

(The Times, 1980)

英国鲭鱼捕获量

一成碾为饲料

(= A Tenth of *the* British Mackerel Catch Ground
Into Feed)

(二) 联系动词的省略。例如:

Haig's Japan visit (is) off, arms issue (is) hot

(China Daily, 1981)

黑格取消日本之行

军备问题争论激烈

(The) Bankers (keep) silent

as (the) dollar falls

(The Financial Times, 1978)

美元跌价

银行家保持沉默

Reagan Inauguration

(Is) Most Expensive Ever

(The Washington Post, 1981)

里根就职典礼

花费空前巨大

(The) Forecast of Mexican quake (is) accurate,

but (it is) ignored

(Science News, 1978)

预报墨西哥地震准确

但未被注意

(三) 助动词的省略。

在新闻标题中，助动词 to be 的各种时态形式都常省略。因此，单独一个过去分词就构成被动语态。单独一个现在分词就构成进行时态。而当一个动词的过去式和过去分词形式相同时，用作前者表示过去时态的情况较少，多数是用作后者构成被动语态。例如：

Schmidt's Party voted out in Berlin election

(China Daily, 1981)

施密特的党在柏林选举中失势

(voted out = is voted out)

Economists told China's programme unchanged

(China Daily, 1981)

经济学家们被告知：

中国的计划没有改变

(told = are told)

inauguration

Pompeii Reported Seriously Damaged

(The New York Times, 1980)

据报道庞培遗址已严重毁损

(= Pompeii is reported to have been seriously damaged)

Recall Asked Of A Million Ford Autos

(The Washington Post, 1978)

要求福特工厂

回收汽车百万辆

(asked = is asked)

India mending fences

(China Daily, 1981)

印度正在调整与邻国的关系

(mending fences = is mending her fences)

(四) 连词、代词、引导词的省略。例如：

Kings, sheiks rap US, USSR

(China Daily, 1981)

国王们和酋长们抨击美国和苏联

(= Kings and sheiks rap US and USSR)

Anne and baby are well

(South China Morning Post, 1981)

安娜和婴孩

母子平安

(= Anne and her baby are well)

Far fewer pit closures and job losses likely than rumoured
(The Times, 1981)

矿井关闭与矿工失业

可能比传说少得多

(= *There are* far fewer pit closures and job losses likely
than have been rumoured)

(五) 介词的省略。

通常不是简单地省去介词，而是将介词短语变为单词或词组修饰语，如把“the rise in the price of bread”简略为“bread price rise”，“the brutality of the police”简略为“police brutality”。例如：

Nuke protesters convicted

(The Guardian, 1979)

反核弹示威者判罪

(Nuke protesters = the protesters against nuclear bombs)

Sharp Refugee Rise Worries Hong Kong -

(The New York Times, 1978)

难民激增

香港焦虑

(Sharp Refugee Rise = Sharp rise in arrivals of refugees)

Police killer's jail death not unexpected

(The Times, 1981)

杀害警察的凶手狱中毙命

并非事出意外

(Police killer's jail death = the death in the jail of the man who killed a policeman)

这个标题改为完整的句子是：
The death in the jail of the killer
that killed a policeman was not unexpected.

三、标题时态的习惯用法

(一) 一般现在时表述新闻。

新闻是新近发生的事实的报道。新闻所叙述的绝大多数是已经发生或刚刚发生的事情,按英语语法的动词时态法则,应用过去时态或现在完成时态。但是,为了给读者一种新鲜感与现实感,事情虽已过去,而标题中却广泛使用动词的一般现在时。例如:

Non-aligned body *makes* new efforts
(China Daily, 1981)

不结盟机构重作努力

Judge *issues* KKK restraint
(China Daily, 1981)

法官通令限制三K党活动

Mount St. Helens *erupts*
(UPI, 1980)

圣海伦斯火山爆发

(二) 一般过去时表述往事。

对于历史事实,或者显然是过去某个时间发生的事情,

或者需要强调过去的事情或状态,或者表明事情的一先一后,
标题中的动词就不用现在时而使用一般过去时。例如:

Thatcher tells why she *fired* minister

(China Daily, 1981)

撒切尔夫人说明解除一位大臣职务的原因

Lennon Gave an Interview

On Final Day

(The New York Times, 1980)

列农在最后一天

接见过客人

Nehru *backed* Tibet uprising—rebel chief

(South China Morning Post, 1978)

一叛乱头目说: 尼赫鲁支持了西藏暴乱

Officer testifies woman *said* Tony *shot* her

(The Globe and Mail, 1978)

一警官作证: 那妇女说过‘东尼’向她开了枪

(三) 现在分词表述正在进行的动作。

现在进行时由助动词 *be* 现在式加动词的现在分词构成, 而标题中“*be*”经常省略, 因此, 现在分词直接可以表示正在进行的动作或正在发展的事态。例如:

Opposition to Viet invasion force *growing*

(China Daily, 1981)

对越南侵略军的反抗正在增长

International Electronics Companies Vying

For Malaysian Telephone Project Contract

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, 1981)

各家国际电子公司正在竞争

承包马来西亚电话公司工程

(四) 不定式表述未来行为。

新闻报道讲述未来的事情，大都是按计划、安排或规定将要进行的。英语通常用“be + 不定式”来表达。标题中“be”经常省略，因此，动词的不定式直接表示未来动作。例如：

Australia to import diesels from China

(China Daily, 1981)

澳大利亚计划进口中国内燃机

Florida Freeze To Increase

Area Produce Prices

(The Washington Post, 1981)

佛罗里达严寒

将使本地区农产品涨价

Pope to visit Japan in February

(The New York Times, 1980)

教皇拟于二月访日

四、标题修辞的常见手法

报纸编辑拟标题，大都注意修辞，力求简明洗炼，形象

生动，富有吸引力。常用的手法包括：

（一）单词、短语或短句的运用。

这样，可使标题简短有力，主题突出。例如：

Starvation

(China Daily, 1981)

饥饿（报道世界粮食理事会预计，在公元二〇〇〇年之前，将有十亿人受饥挨饿）

Population shock

(China Daily, 1981)

人口冲击（报道印度总理对印度人口增加之快感到震惊）

Satellite blasts

(China Daily, 1981)

卫星发射（报道世界上最大的一颗通信卫星顺利发射进入轨道）

（二）引语的援用。

引用当事人的话，无论是直接引语或间接引语，既可突出新闻的中心内容，又可以给读者以真实感。在新闻标题中，引语的位置可前可后，十分灵活。例如：

China hopes to balance finances: Gu

(China Daily, 1981)

谷牧说：中国希望平衡财政收支

Shahi: militant friendship with China threatens none
(China Daily, 1981)

夏希说：同中国的战斗友谊并不威胁任何人

Our differences can be overcome—Rockefeller
(China Daily, 1981)

我们的分歧是能够克服的——洛克菲勒

Flames of war are looming, says Brezhnev
(China Daily, 1981)

勃列日涅夫说，战争火焰在隐现中

Arafat to Reagan:

‘We Are Still Here’

(The Washington Post, 1981)

阿拉法特告诫里根：

‘我们仍然存在’

(三) 比喻的使用。

可以使新闻中人物和事件更加鲜明突出，更能吸引读者。
例如：

An Afghan Joan of Arc
(China Daily, 1981)

阿富汗的贞德（把阿富汗一位十七岁女战士比作十五世纪时法国民族女英烈贞德）

American Caesar

(The Christian Science Monitor, 1978)

美国的恺撒（把麦克阿瑟比作古罗马杰出的军事家恺撒）

Strengthening the coffee-pot

(The Guardian, 1979)

加强咖啡国力量（报道咖啡生产国组织制订措施，增强力量。把这些国家比喻为咖啡壶）

Ugly duckling N-ship at last
gets happy home

(China Daily, 1981)

丑小鸭核动力船

终于有了幸福的家（报道日本唯一的一艘核动力船到处被逐，几经周折，最后才得到停泊港）

（四）韵音词的选用。

运用头韵或者用两个押韵的词，往往可以渲染气氛，引起读者的注意和兴趣。例如：

Protestants Protest

(The Sunday Times, 1981)

新教教徒示威抗议

\$ million mission

(South China Morning Post, 1981)

贸易代表团，交易百万元

Screen Violence—

How Much Is Too Much?

(The New York Times, 1979)

屏幕上暴力行为——
多少才算多？

Young wheelers, big dealers

(The Guardian, 1979)

驾驶摩托车的青年们，成了保险公司大主顾

Who's near to Reagan's ear?

(The Guardian, 1980)

里根愿听谁的？

Thatcher predicts more doom and gloom for 1981

(The Guardian, 1981)

撒切尔夫人预言一九八一年

厄运更多，失望更大

(五) 双关语的采用。

对于带讽刺或谐趣性的报道，英文报纸往往喜欢用双关语作标题。只要运用得恰当巧妙，就会妙趣横生。例如：

Soccer kicks off with violence

(The Times, 1972)

足球开踢

拳打脚踢

Wanted: man to go to the dogs

(The Guardian, 1979)

招聘：与狗打交道的人（报道英国一个警察局招聘人员，充当警犬训练对象）

'Silent' office workers

demand to be heard

(The Guardian, 1980)

不闻不问的办公室职工，不再不闻不问了

Travel service with no service

(China Daily, 1981)

旅行服务社不服务

The Sun sets for last time

(South China Morning Post, 1981)

《太阳》的末日(报道香港的英文小报《太阳报》停刊)

五、标题的常见形式

英文新闻的标题,可以按它所占栏数多少,分为一栏题、(one-column head)、两栏题、三栏题等等。也可以按整个标题的内容层次,分为一层题(one-deck head)、两层题、三层题、多层题。

目前最常见而具有代表性的标题形式为:

(一) 单行题 (Crossline)

这是标题最原始的形式,多数是一栏一行题,也可以是横跨两栏甚或两栏以上的一行题。一般用来标示简短的新闻。如:

Talks fruitless

(China Daily, 1982)

(裁军)会谈无结果

Oldest vessel sinks

(China Daily, 1982)

最古老的船沉没了

Sri Lanka alters poll law

(The Times, 1982)

斯里兰卡修改选举法

(二) 阶梯下坠形 (Drop form)

这是两行或三行长度相等的标题，从左向右构成阶梯下坠形。如：

Many New York Clubs

And Office Buildings

Violate the Fire Laws

(The New York Times, 1982)

纽约很多俱乐部

以及办公大楼

违反防火法规

(三) 倒金字塔形 (Inverted pyramid form)

这是三层题或多层题，最上一层最长，其余依次缩短，构成倒金字塔的形状。如：

Heavy Losses Are Reported in

Fighting in South Lebanon

and Along the Coast

(The New York Times, 1982)

据报道在黎巴嫩战斗中

南部及沿海地区

损失严重

Acas attempts
to Prevent
rail network
closure

(The Times, 1982)

顾问调解及仲裁署
试图防止封闭铁路运输网

(Acas = the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration
Service)

(四) 靠左齐头形 (Flush-left form)

顾名思义，不管标题行数多少，一律向左取齐，右边空白部分不予考虑。这是最简便也是最新的标题形式，《中国日报》从头版到最后一版，新闻标题基本上都是采用这种形式。如：

Reshuffle
reduces
France's
Cabinet

(China Daily, 1982)

法国内阁改组
阁员人数减少

(五) 通栏大标题 (Banner headline or Streamer)

这是横跨整个版面的大标题，用于特别重大的新闻。
例如：

12th Party Congress Opens

(China Daily, Sept. 2, 1982)

党的十二大开幕

(六) 辅助标题 (Overline)

这是主标题左上方的小标题，相当于中文报纸新闻标题中的引题（眉题或肩题）。例如：

Second trainless Monday

The Tube will ease pain
for Londoners

(The Times, 1982)

火车停驶的第二个星期一
地下铁道将减轻
伦敦居民的辛劳

(七) 转页标题 (Jump head)

有些新闻在一个版上登不完或有意只刊登一部分，其余续刊在其他版上，另加标题，这种标题叫做转页标题。下例左边为原标题，右边为转页标题：

Pentagon Plans

System to Fight

Soviet Satellites

五角大楼设计武器系统

对付苏联卫星

U. S. Plans Weapon

Against Satellites

(The New York Times, 1982)

美国设计反卫星武器

第二章 新闻的结构、导语和来源

一、新闻的两种不同写法

新闻报道有两种根本不同的写法。一种是编年史法 (chronological method), 即依照事实发生的先后, 按时间顺序来写。另一种是依照事实的重要性来铺陈、排列事实, 叫做新闻导语法 (news lead method), 又叫“倒金字塔法” (inverted pyramid method)。

(一) 编年史法

合众国际社记者史密斯 (Merriman Smith) 1963 年获得普立策奖的、关于肯尼迪总统遇刺的新闻报道, 就是采用编年史法、即按照时间顺序来写的。那篇新闻报道的头三段如下:

DALLAS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—It was a balmy, sunny noon as we motored through downtown Dallas behind President Kennedy. The procession cleared the center of the business district and turned into a handsome highway that wound through what appeared to be a park.

I was riding in the so-called White House press “pool” car, a telephone company vehicle equipped with a mobile radio-telephone. I was in the front seat between a driver

from the telephone company and Malcolm Kilduff, Acting White House Press Secretary for the President's Texas tour. Three other pool reporters were wedged in the back seat.

Suddenly we heard three loud, almost painfully loud, cracks. The first sounded as if it might have been a large firecracker. But the second and third were unmistakable. Gunfire.

〔合众国际社达拉斯十一月二十三日电〕这是一个风和日丽的中午。我们乘车跟在肯尼迪总统后面，在市中心区穿行。车队驶过商业区中心，转上漂亮的大道，似乎是绕着公园弯弯曲曲地前进。

我坐在所谓白宫记者专车里。这是电话公司的汽车，装有机动无线电话。我坐在前排，夹在电话公司的司机和代理白宫新闻秘书基多夫之间，他是负责总统得克萨斯之行的新闻事务的。还有三位专访记者坐在后座。

突然，我们听到三下响亮得几乎使人震惊的爆炸声。第一响还似乎是大爆竹。但第二和第三响就绝不会听错。枪声！

* * *

这位记者用了不少笔墨，还未写到肯尼迪总统遇刺，因为他严格按照时间顺序来记述当天发生的事情。

（二）新闻导语法

通讯社的电讯和英文报纸刊登的新闻，绝大多数不采用上述那种写法，而是使用新闻导语法。伦敦《泰晤士报》1981年3月31日关于美国总统里根遇刺的报道，就是典型例

子之一：

Washington, March 30—President Reagan was shot and seriously wounded outside a Washington hotel this afternoon. Three men with him were also injured. Mr James Brady, the White House Press Secretary, is said to be seriously wounded.

The President was operated on immediately, and the bullet that had been lodged in his chest was removed. ...

.....

Mr Reagan had been addressing a convention of trade unionists at the Washington Hilton. As he left the building, in a light rain at 2:30 pm, a man shouted “Mr President” and opened fire.

〔华盛顿三月三十日电〕今天下午里根总统在华盛顿一间旅馆外被枪击身受重伤。随行三人亦负伤。据说，白宫新闻秘书詹姆斯·布雷迪伤势严重。

对总统立即施行了手术，已取出打入胸部的那颗子弹。

.....

在此之前，里根先生在华盛顿希尔顿饭店对一个工会代表大会发表讲话。下午二时三十分，他在微雨中离开这座建筑物，一个男子喊“总统先生”，就开了枪。

*

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*

这条新闻，开门见山，第一句就把最重要的事实包括总统被枪击，受伤以及遇刺的时间、地点告诉了读者。这是按照新闻导语语法来写的。

二、基本的新闻结构

——“倒金字塔”

写新闻有两种根本不同的方法，从而产生两种根本不同的新闻结构。然而，长期以来，英文新闻广泛使用新闻导语法，形成独特的新闻结构。这种结构可以说是基本的新闻结构，也就是所谓“倒金字塔”，就是：

（一）按新闻事件内容和重要性递减的顺序来安排段落。最重要、最精彩、最吸引人的部分放在最前面，次重要的放在稍后面，最次要的放在更后，最不重要的放在最后。

（二）新闻报道的最前部分，即头一两段形成导语。在导语中，又要把最重要、最精彩、最吸引人的东西放在最前面。

（三）把新闻报道全篇的精华提炼出来，形成标题。于是，一篇新闻通常由标题、导语和本文（导语之后各段落）三部分组成。

为了说明“倒金字塔”是怎么回事，让我们参阅英文《中国日报》1981年5月26日头版中心地位的一条新闻：

China's open policy to world 'will go on'

China will continue to keep to its policy to the outside world despite the economic readjustment, Chinese leaders said here.

Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said there had been no change in China's policy and welcomed co-operation in coastal oil exploration, coal and hydroelectricity.

Deng met with members of the North American-European—Japanese Trilateral Commission, which has been in China for talks since May 20.

He said the commission's offering of experience and knowledge and its exchange of views with Chinese scholars and officials were "beneficial for both sides."

Deng also spoke of China's efforts to educate young people "into disciplined and polite people with ideals and knowledge."

"While making efforts to meet the needs of the people and to raise their living standards, we must also pay attention to political and ideological work," he said.

(下 略)

这是一篇较长的综合报道。从结构来说，它也是个“倒金字塔”。试分析一下：

标题：中国对世界开放政策“将继续下去”。这本身就是一则很引人注意的新闻，因为它解答了当时国内外许多人的疑问。

导语：中国领导人在这里说，虽然进行经济调整，但中国将继续实行对外开放政策。

这一句话，把读者尤其是国外广大读者最关心，因而也是这篇新闻最重要的内容揭示出来了。

第二段：中国共产党中央委员会副主席邓小平说，中国的政策没有改变，欢迎外国合作开采沿海石油，开采煤矿和开发水电。

这一段补充了导语，使之更清楚，更准确、充实。可称

之为“付导语”(sub-lead)或“次导语”(secondary lead)。

第三段起到结尾是这篇新闻的本文。这一段交代背景、说明邓小平是在什么场合说上述那番话的。以后各段历述相对次要的内容。所以，这篇新闻采用了“倒金字塔”式结构。

三、导语的要求和种类

新闻导语的基本要求是什么？说法不一。有人认为导语应当回答五个 W 和一个 H，即（一）What?（什么？）（二）Who?（谁？）（三）When?（什么时候？）（四）Where?（什么地方？）（五）Why?（何故？）（六）How?（如何发生？经过怎样？）

这个观点，曾被西方资产阶级新闻界与新闻学界的一些人视为金科玉律。但现在它已经部分地被摒弃了。长期实践证明，导语只要回答上述六项中最重要、读者最关心的一、两项就可以了。因此，导语的基本要求应当是：（一）必须抓住所报道事件（内容）的本质，突出最重要的内容。（二）必须有扣人心弦的东西，使他们不得不看下去，力争做到“导语一唱歌，读者就跟着哼”。

英文报纸上最常见的新闻导语有下面几种：

（一）标签导语 (Label Lead)

这种导语常用于发布公报、声明、条约、演说、命令、决议等等。例如：

Beijing, May 19 (Xinhua)—Following is the full text of the fifth announcement on the condition of Soong Ching Ling, Honorary Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

issued today by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

(1981)

Moscow, May 11 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany sent a message Monday to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

(1981)

(二) 摘要导语 (Summary Lead)

这是新闻报道中很常用的一种导语形式，它把报道内容的精髓概括出来。例如：

China's policy of opening up to the world will not change but she will continue to encourage and absorb foreign investment during the nation's economic readjustment. And China's exports will see a considerable expansion.

This was reaffirmed yesterday by Vice Premier Gu Mu in an exclusive "China Daily" interview.

(China Daily, June 2, 1981)

KATHMANDU, June 5 (Xinhua)—Premier Zhao Ziyang said China wishes to work together with Nepal and other South Asian countries in defence of the peace of Asia and the whole world when he spoke at a banquet in his honour on Thursday evening.

(China Daily, June 6, 1981)

Right-wing extremists are blamed for the explosion at

Bologna railway station which killed at least 76 people and injured 186 others. The blast, the worst in Italy's recent history of political terrorism, was traced to a suitcase packed with high explosive in the second class waiting room. Trade unionists have called a two-hour strike today as a protest.

(The Times, Aug. 4, 1980)

(三) 主要事实导语 (Main Fact Lead)

这种导语通常只用一句话介绍一个主要新闻事实。例如：

Peking, May 18 (Reuter)—China today successfully test fired a long-range rocket into the Central Pacific Ocean, boosting its space research programme and adding significantly to its strategic missile capability.

(1980)

MELBOURNE, June 8 (Reuter via Xinhua)—The world's first test-tube twins were born in Melbourne's Queen Victoria Hospital at the weekend, it was announced here.

(1981)

(四) 复式导语 (Combined Lead)

当记者、编辑有两个或两个以上事实需要予以同样强调时，便采用复式导语。运用这种导语时，常常用“when”，“as”，“amid”或“following”之类的词把两者联起来。看起来，似乎后一句话说明前一句的时间，其实不一定如此。例如：

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP via Xinhua)—Fighting continued

along the 300-mile Iran-Iraq battlefield Monday, as Islamic foreign ministers opened their 12th conference in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

(China Daily, June 3, 1981)

Rome, June 8 (Reuter)—President Sandro Pertini has summoned Prime Minister-designate Arnaldo Forlani for unscheduled talks today amid growing criticism of the slow pace of negotiations towards forming a new government.

(1981)

(五) 人称导语 (Personal Lead)

在导语中记者现身说法, 使用“我”、“你”、“你们”之类人称代词, 仿佛与读者直接而亲切地交谈。例如美联社记者罗德里克 (John Roderick) 刚到北京发出的第一条电讯, 就使用了这种导语:

PEKING—This is my first dispatch from China in 22 years. The news I have to report would have been incredible only a few weeks ago—Americans are welcome in the People's Republic.

(六) 轶事式导语 (Anecdotal Lead)

引用一点轶事、趣闻, 以引起读者的兴趣, 然后叙述新闻事实。例如:

LIBERTY, New York, May 8 (Reuter via Xinhua)—Asked about his age, Ken Norton's favourite reply is: "I'm 35 and holding."

But the former World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, who fights undefeated fellow-American Gerry Cooney at Madison Square Garden next Monday, sometimes answers, "Age is a state of mind."

四、新闻的来源

英文新闻习惯上都标明消息来源，不但对事实说明来源，而且对说话、意见、观点也写明来历，以示“客观”。

新闻来源，大体上有两类。一类是有来历的，另一类是没有来历的。前者可分两种：

（一）有名有姓的来源。 包括机构和个人，例如：

Bangkok, June 8 (Xinhua)—The *Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila* told reporters yesterday that...

Paris, June 8 (AFP)—*French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson* said last night on his return from Washington that...

Washington, May 8 (AP)—World production of sugar, which has been relatively low the past two years, will "likely recover substantially" in 1981-1982, the *US Agriculture Department* said Thursday.

（二）无名无姓的来源。 包括：

(1) official 官员, spokesman 发言人。一般都是确有其人，但其姓名略而不提，因为其人并非重要人物，而重要的是他所代表发言的机构，因此常冠以具体机构的名称，

例如:

Foreign Ministry officials 外交部官员们

Government spokesman 政府发言人

the Élysée spokesman 爱丽舍宫发言人

Defence authorities 国防当局

(2) sources 人士

a US State Department source

美国国务院一位人士

police sources 警察局人士

well-informed sources 消息灵通人士

usually reliable sources 通常可靠人士

unimpeachable sources 极其可靠人士

authoritative sources 权威人士

competent sources 有资格人士

diplomatic sources 外交人士

official sources 官方人士

sources close to so and so 接近某某(方面)人士

(3) quarters 方面

financial quarters 金融界方面

the quarters concerned 有关方面

diplomatic quarters 外交界方面

the highest quarters 最高层方面(人士)

(4) observers 观察家, experts 专家

military experts 军事专家

diplomatic observers 外交观察家

(5) report 消息、报道

(according to) a JIJI report from Tokyo

(据) 时事社东京消息

(according to) an unconfirmed report

(据) 一则未证实的消息

(according to) Radio Democratic Kampuchea

(据) 民主柬埔寨电台

(according to) a document released today by France's
Jewish community

(据) 法国犹太人社团今天发表的一份文件

(三) 不表明新闻来源

至于不表明来源或来历的新闻，通常用非人称被动语态来表达。例如：

It is said 据说

It is reported 据报道

It is learned 据悉

It is claimed 据称

It is understood 据了解

It is authoritatively learned 自权威方面获悉

第三章 新闻中常见的语法现象

初读英文报纸的读者，对于新闻英语中一些常出现的语法现象与习惯用法，往往不习惯、不理解。现在把这些现象提出来，并举例说明，希望对读者有所帮助。

一、句子结构比较松散，随便插入词组、短语或从句

新闻报道的句子大都比较长，往往一段只有一句。记者力求用尽量少的篇幅，报道尽量多的事实，提供尽量广的知识。加以写稿发稿仓促，往往想到新的情况和背景材料，来不及改动就随即增添或补插进去。因此，句子结构显得松散，读者往往弄不清插入的词语到底修饰、说明那一部分。例如：

Mr Carter said that the Soviet leader's response to the message, sent on Friday, had been inadequate.

这句本来很简单，但中间插入 sent on Friday 这个过去分词短语，问题就来了。它到底是修饰 the message 还是修饰 the Soviet leader's response?

假如我们知道：凡是在两个逗号（，）之间的词组、短语或从句，等于加上一个括号，括号内的词语或句子直接修

饰其前面的词。这样，问题就迎刃而解了。上述句子等于：

Mr Carter said that the Soviet leader's response to the message (sent on Friday) had been inadequate.

sent on Friday 修饰 the message 即星期五发出的电报。全句意为：卡特先生说，苏联领导人对（美国）星期五发出的电报的答复，不足以说明问题。

又例如：

The announcement on the failure of the mission, which apparently originated in Egypt, come from the White House Spokesman Jody Powell expressed deep regret at the deaths of the American forces involved.

按照上述规律 which apparently originated in Egypt 这个插入从句是修饰其先行词 the mission 的。（the mission 指美国企图空运突击队到伊朗去拯救美国人质的行动。这个拯救行动“显然是从埃及出发的”）剩下来 come from the White House Spokesman Jody Powell 就是修饰 the announcement 的。所以，整句的主语是 The announcement, 谓语是 expressed deep regret at the deaths of the American forces involved. 全句意为：白宫发言人佐迪·鲍威尔宣布拯救行动失败，对参加此役的美国部队的死亡事故深表遗憾；而这次拯救行动显然是从埃及出发的。

还要注意到：上述 Sent on Friday 和 Which apparently originated in Egypt 都是记者为了扩展这条新闻以示采访详实说给读者添点消息而加进去的，而不是卡特的原话或白宫发言人说的。如果说前者还不够明显的话，那么后者是显而易见的。因为出动别动队企图夺回美国人质一事，受到国际

舆论的谴责。对于从何处发动和出发，当时美国当局是绝不肯透露的。

由于新闻一般都具备六要素，下面就按这几个要素来分类，举例说明新闻中常见的一些词组、短语和从句的安排方式：

（一）说明 WHO 的词组、短语和从句

Who 是新闻的主体，就是人和各种机构（政府、国际机构、社团、企业、法人、报纸、电台等等）。在新闻中提到人，都根据需要说明他的职务、年龄、住址、专长或爱好等等与本新闻有关的情况，以便读者了解这则新闻的价值。

Senator Frank Church, Democrat-Idaho （同位语）

爱达荷州民主党参议员丘奇

Representative Henry Reuss, Democrat-Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Banking Committee （同位语）

威斯康星州民主党众议员、众院银行委员会主席亨利·鲁斯

...said Murad Muhammad, the 29-year-old former Ali bodyguard who is promoting the bout in association with Don King promotions （同位语 + 定语从句）

阿里以前的保镖、二十九岁的穆哈默德，他现在正同唐·金一道筹办这次拳击赛，他说……

Among the mourners in Picasso's Mansion, Notre Dame de Vie, were his wife, Jacqueline, 47, and his son, Paolo, 52, only child of his first marriage to Russian dancer Olga Kolkova. （同位语）

promoting

到毕加索府第“生命之圣母”去吊唁的人们中间，有他的妻子、四十七岁的贾桂兰，和他的儿子、五十二岁的巴洛——他同第一个妻子、俄国舞蹈家奥尔加·科尔科娃所生的唯一的儿子。

John Lennon, founder and driving force behind the legendary Beatles pop group, was shot dead... (同位语)

传奇般的硬壳虫流行歌曲团的创始人和中坚力量约翰·列农被枪杀身死……

said Marvin Dun, a black sociologist at Florida International University who has studied Miami's black community extensively. (同位语 + 定语从句)

曾经对迈阿密的黑人社会进行过广泛研究的佛罗里达国际大学的黑人社会学家马文·邓恩说……

The guerrilla leaders, operating just across the border in Pakistan, also said... (现在分词短语)

就在巴基斯坦边界那边活动的游击队领袖们又说……

The party, which is believed to have a few hundred members, caused an uprear in Chicago... (定语从句)

据信有几百成员的这一伙人，在芝加哥引起了一场骚动

The Times, Britain's oldest daily newspaper now owned by Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch...

(同位语 + 过去分词短语)

英国历史最悠久的日报、现在属于澳大利亚发行人默多克所有的《泰晤士报》……

British Broadcasting Corp., government-chartered but

supported by license fees paid by owners of television sets,...

(过去分词短语)

政府注册立案但经费则靠电视机持有人缴交执照税来维持的英国广播公司,

(二) 说明 WHAT 的词组、短语和从句

What 是新闻的具体内容, 一般由主语 + 谓语来表达。

例如:

Some 2,000 inmates at the Wolow Prison near Wroclaw, southwest Poland, have proclaimed a hunger strike demanding better conditions and food, the Solidarity Union reported Friday.

(谓语, 说明那两千名波兰囚犯 “已经宣布进行绝食斗争”)

Finland's most original and colourful contemporary artist, Professor Reidar Saerestoeniemi, died at his home at Kittilae in Finnish Lapland yesterday.

(谓语动词, 说明这位当代画家 “去世”)

然而, 在许多报道中, What 就是 Who (新闻主体) 做了什么, 说了什么。因此, 说明 What 的词语往往就是宾语。例如:

Caspar Weinberger, US Defence Secretary, said in a television interview Monday that his country was far behind the Soviet Union in the arms race.....

(宾语从句, 说明讲述的内容是什么)

美国国防部长温伯格星期一接受电视记者访问时说, 在

军备竞赛方面他的国家远远落在苏联后面。

Chinese officials want to counter *what they see as a pro-Taiwan tilt by U.S. President Ronald Reagan*, who referred to the island republic during his election campaign as “our old friend and ally.” (what 引起的宾语从句, 说明 to counter 的是什么)

中国官员们是想对他们认为的美国总统里根亲台湾的倾向进行反击, 因为里根在竞选中把这个岛屿共和国称为“我们的老朋友和盟友”。

He further challenged *the legal authority* that the Commerce Department, which has recently taken over import administration from the Treasury, used in making the settlement. (宾语)

The authority is *a law* passed during the Civil War period, and never before applied, that empowers the Government to settle claims arising from the customs laws. (表语 a law 说明 The authority 是什么)

他进一步对新近才从财政部把进口管理权接过来的商业部在解决这件案子所运用的法律权威, 提出了异议。

这项法律权威, 来自内战时期通过然而从未实施过的一项法律。该法律授权政府解决因海关法而引起的财产权利的诉讼。

(三) 说明 WHERE 的词组、短语和从句

在消息中提到一般读者不大熟悉的地点, 必须交代清楚其地理方位与环境、或说明该地的特殊意义。例如:

The new Soviet missile capability in Afghanistan is seen as "a counterweight to the American presence in Diego Garcia," the U.S. base in the Indian Ocean, the Press Trust of India reported. (同位语 + 介词短语, 说明迪戈加西亚位于印度洋, 是美国的基地)

The medium range missile can keep the Americans on their tenterhooks in Iran and the Persian Gulf, including the Strait of Hormuz, controlling entry into it. (介词短语 + 现在分词短语 + 现在分词短语)

句子中 including the Strait of Hormuz, controlling entry into it 这个分词短语修饰 the Persian Gulf, 而另一个分词短语 controlling entry into it 又是修饰 the Strait of Hormuz 的。仿佛大括号里又包含小括号。

中程导弹可使美国人在伊朗和波斯湾提心吊胆。而波斯湾则包括控制海湾入口的霍尔木兹海峡在内。

The Soviet ships have since then been cruising in the Sea of Okhotsk off the northern coast of Hokkaido. (介词短语, 说明地点与方位)

Two of the ships, the destroyer and the tanker, plowed through the narrow Tsugaru Strait separating Hokkaido from the Japanese main island of Honshu Monday evening heading for the Northern Pacific, the Agency said. (介词短语 + 现在分词短语)

那时以来, 苏联船只一直在北海道东北海岸以外的鄂霍次克海上游弋。

两艘苏联船只(驱逐舰和油船)星期一晚上通过了狭窄

的、把北海道同日本主岛本州分开的津轻海峡，驶向北太平洋。

The party...caused an uproar in Chicago...with its plans to march through Skokie, *where many survivors of Second World War Nazi concentration camps live.* (关系副词 *where* 引起定语从句，修饰地点 *Skokie*)

这伙人计划游行经过斯科奇，在芝加哥引起了骚乱。斯科奇这地方住着许多第二次世界大战中在纳粹集中营受尽折磨而幸存的人。

The area around the mountain, *which is in the Pacific Northwest's fir belt, the nation's major supply of soft wood,* was hit with dozens of fires burning out of control,... (定语从句 + 同位语)

这个山区遭受了几十场火灾，烧得失去控制。它位于濒临太平洋的美国西北部枞树林带，是国家主要的软木供应地。

(四) 说明 WHY 的词组、短语和从句

对于发生的事实、发表的讲话，常常要说明其原因，例如：

Washington, April 17—President Carter declared today that the American economy “has slowed down and has probably entered a period of recession.”

Mr Carter's remarks, at his nationally televised news conference came on the heels of a series of poor economic statistics, among them a reduction in factory output, a 22 percent decline last month in the construction of new homes, to the lowest level since the 1974-75 recession, and sharp drop in auto sales. (介词短语作状语，说明原因与时间)

〔华盛顿四月十七日电〕卡特总统今天宣布美国经济“已经放慢下来，很可能已进入衰退时期”。

卡特先生是在向全国电视播映的记者招待会上讲这番话的。因为他接到了一连串不妙的经济统计数字，其中有：工厂生产下降；上月新房屋建造业下降百分之二十二，降到一九七四——七五年衰退以来最低水平；汽车销售量急剧下降。

The medium range missiles, with a presumed range of more than 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometres), could be fired from Soviet soil but Kaul said it was explained to him that moving them 800 miles to the south followed the rule of “necrer the range, better the kill,” and also helped against weather problems. (that 引起名词性从句，说明所解释的具体内容，而用“it”作这个从句的形式主语。这个从句又是动词“said”的宾语)

据推测射程超过三千英里（四千八百公里）的中程导弹本来在苏联国土上发射就能射到目的地。但是，（记者）考尔说，他得到的解释是：把这些导弹向南推进八百英里，是根据“射程愈近，杀伤力愈大”的原则，而且这还有助于克服天气问题。

Boston, April 29 (UPI)—Boston marathon officials, saying they could find no evidence that Rosie Ruiz had run the entire race, took from her today the women's title she won last Monday and awarded it instead to Jacqueline Gareau of Montreal. (现在分词短语，说明此举的原因)

〔合众国际社波士顿四月二十九日电〕波士顿马拉松赛

跑的组织者说，他们找不到证据表明罗斯·罗伊丝跑完了全程；因此，今天收回她上星期一获得的女子冠军称号，而授予蒙特利尔的贾桂兰·加露。

（五）说明 WHEN 和 HOW 的词组、短语和从句

新闻事实发生的时间（或场合），多数在导语或紧接导语的第二段就要交代清楚。例如：

Washington, Dec. 31—President Carter said *today in a televised interview* that he had told Leonid I. Brezhnev *in the “strongest” message of the presidency* that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan “would severely and adversely affect the relationship now and in the future between ourselves and the Soviet Union.”（时间副词+介词短语，又一介词短语）

〔华盛顿十二月三十一日电〕卡特总统今天在电视谈话中说，他在就任总统以来措词“最强硬”的电报里，告诉勃列日涅夫：苏联干涉阿富汗“会严重地并不利地影响我们与苏联之间现在和将来的关系。”

Kabul, Jan. 10 (UPI)-...

The guerrilla leaders, *operating just across the border in Pakistan*, also said most Afghans hate the Russians fanatically, even more so than the Iranians hate the Americans, *since the Soviet staged coup Dec. 27 which put President Babrak Karmal in power in Kabul*.（现在分词短语说明行动方式；介词短语说明时间因素）

〔合众国际社喀布尔一月十日电〕……

就在巴基斯坦边界那边活动的游击队领导人又说，自

从十二月二十七日苏联策划政变、使卡尔迈勒总统在喀布尔掌权以来，大多数阿富汗人对俄国人恨之入骨，较伊朗人恨美国人有过之而无不及。

Beijing, December 17 (Xinhua)—A talk on law in China since 1949, the first in a series of 40 lectures sponsored by the Beijing Law Society... (介词短语说明时间因素)。

这则消息说，中国自从一九四九年以来第一次举办法律讲座。这样突出了时间因素，新闻的价值就一目了然。

二、引起宾语从句的连词的省略

新闻一般都说明消息来源，并且讲明出处。在英文新闻报道中，连词 *that* 常常起承前启后的作用，在语法上引起宾语从句，如 *The Times said that...* 《泰晤士报》说，……。 *The Press Trust of India reported that...* 印度报业托拉斯报道说，……。但是，这个 *that* 常常省略。甚至在同一则新闻里，这个 *that* 有时用，有时又不用，具有很大的随意性。

The press Trust of India reported the new government of Kabul vowed to try the “executioners of the Amin regime”. (reported 之后，省去了 *that*)

Mr Berlinguer said he hoped that China would have good relations with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Berlinguer said that the reconciliation between the communist parties ...

Mr Berlinguer said the two parties had affirmed ...

(AFP)

(第一段 said 之后省去 that, 第二段保留, 第三段又省去。)

Brown said the Americans did not come into contact with any Iranian military forces *but that* the forces temporarily held captive about 50 Iranian civilians who happened to be passing near the scene on a bus. (UPI)

Ghotbzadeh said he had not spoken directly with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini *but that* he believed the Iranian Revolutionary Leader and the entire Iranian Government shared his feelings. (AP)

以上两例中, 引述消息来源的话都有两部分, 一开头 said 之后省略了 that, 但第二部分用 *but that* 来引导, 说明 said 这动作是一直贯下来的。

Mr Carter *said, with heavy sarcasm, that* Mr Brezhnev *had told* him the Soviet forces had been invited by the Afghan government that was in power at the time of the coup.

Muhammad Ali, the three time heavyweight boxing champion, *said* at a news conference in Los Angeles yesterday *that ...*

以上两例中, said 和 that 之间插入了修饰短语, that 就不能省略了。如果省去, 后面是谁说的话就不够清楚。而在第一例中, Mr Brezhnev had told him 之后又省去 that。

三、新闻报道中动词的时态

(一) 一般过去时的使用。

新闻报道中的事实, 绝大多数都是新近发生、已经过去

的事，因此，动词一般用过去时态。例如：

Cairo, March 23 (Reuter)—A presidential spokesman tonight *declined* comment on reports that the deposed Shah of Iran was heading for Cairo from Panama.

“We have no information,” the spokesman Mrs Hemat Mustapha *told* Reuter.

Camera crews of the official Egyptian press *were* however *asked* to stand by for a possible undisclosed mission.

（二）一般现在时的使用。

按照传统的英语语法规则，这种时态主要表示经常性或习惯性的动作，现在的特征或状况，普遍真理或一般说法。在新闻报道中亦如此。例如：

Key West, Fla. April 29—There's a brand-new sound in the air over this tiny subtropical resort town at 600 AM dial, bringing South Florida all the top hits of all places, the biggest contests, the news and views from the Soviet Union.

It is the North America Service of Radio Moscow, previously accessible only to Americans with sophisticated short-wave radios. But now, after the installation of a monster 150,000-watt transmitter in Cuba, Floridians *can have* Radio Moscow in English with them on their clock radio and pocket transistors—in the car, on the beach or while falling asleep at night.

（三）现在时表示眼前将来的动作。

在日常生活中，以一般现在时或现在进行时表示眼前将来 (immediate future) 的行动是相当普遍的。如：

I leave for Beijing tomorrow.

He is going to Shanghai to see his parents this summer.

在新闻报道里也是这样。因此，不要把将要进行的动作当成正在发生的事情。例如：

Koriyama, Japan, Dec. 2 (Reuter)-Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said here today he would cautiously deal with Japan's proposed yen loans to China along the avowed policy of not making military cooperation with that country.

Mr. Ohira who *makes* a five-day official visit to China beginning Wednesday was speaking to the press at this northern Japanese city ...

Tokyo, Dec. 2 (AFP)-One major purpose of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China this week will be to make clear that Japan pursues different foreign policies, particularly over Vietnam and the Soviet Union, official government sources said here today.

The Prime Minister is *leaving* for Peking on December 5 for a five-day visit.

在上面路透社电讯中第二段说“将于星期三开始对中国进行五天正式访问”就是用一般现在时表示将来的动作。在法新社电讯中第二段“首相将于十二月五日赴北京进行五天访问”，是用现在进行时表示将来。

Caracas, May 18 (Reuter via Xinhua)-Foreign Ministers and top representatives from 122 developing nations *meet today* to define their relations with industrialised countries and outline formulas for international cooperation.

Thirty-five foreign ministers from the "Group of 77" developing nations *will be present* and other member-countries *are expected to be represented* by high-level non-ministerial delegations at the two-day meeting.

这是一则预告新闻，第一段中 *meet today*（定于今日举行会议），是一般现在时表示即将进行的事情。在发此消息时，会议尚未举行，这从第二段 *will be present*（将出席）和 *are expected to be represented*（预料由……代表出席）就看得很清楚了。

（四）进行时的广泛运用。

在新闻英语中，有一种趋势，就是大量地运用进行时态。例如：

Washington, May 22-West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, saying the time is right for nuclear arms talks, *is telling* US President Ronald Reagan it is "crucial for the United States to live up to its obligations as a world power."

(China Daily, 1981)

Republican leaders, elated and surprised at the dimensions of their victory on Tuesday, *were calling* the 1980 election a political watershed, ...

(The New York Times, 1980)

Today some of those troops *are contending* that their illnesses, such as cancer and genetic problems, stem from the radiation absorbed at the test shots 26 years ago.

(The Washington Post, 1979)

Mr Carter was asked during the interview whether Mr Brezhnev *had been "lying"* in his message explaining the Soviet role in the coup and the extent of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

The President nodded his assent and, after a pause, said, "he *is not telling* the facts accurately, that's correct."

(The New York Times, 1980)

在上述几条消息中，动词 tell（告诉），call（把…称作），contend（声称）和 lie（说谎）等事实上都是过去的动作，并且这些动作持续时间不长，但记者都分别用了现在进行时、过去进行时和过去完成进行时。大概是为了使读者产生新鲜的感觉，把动作写成如在进行之中。

四、新闻中时态的呼应

（一）遵循传统的时态呼应。

把直接引语改成间接引语，动词时态要作相应的调整，这叫做时态的呼应 (sequence of tenses)。如：

Wang said, "I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow." 改为间接引语应为：Wang said that he was leaving for Beijing the following day.

Li asked, "How long will you stay in Beijing?" 改为

间接引语应为: Li asked (him) how long he would stay in Beijing.

在新闻报道中,一般也遵循这种时态呼应的规则。例如:

Muhammad Ali, the three-time heavyweight boxing champion, *said* at a news conference in Los Angeles yesterday that he *would fight* the World Boxing Council's heavyweight title-holder, Larry Holmes, July 11 at the 165,000 seat Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro.

(The New York Times, 1980)

(二) 从实际出发, 灵活运用时态。

事实上,在新闻报道中往往不拘泥于上述规则,而是根据实际,灵活地运用时态。例如:

Tokyo, Dec. 2 (AFP)—One major purpose of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China this week *will be* to make clear that Japan pursues different foreign policies, particularly over Vietnam and the Soviet Union, official government sources *said* here today.

The Prime Minister *is leaving* for Peking on December 5 for a five-day visit.

这条消息是报道日本大平首相访华的。它的第一个动词 *will be* 没有改为 *would be*。这样更合乎实际情况。因为法新社发电日期是十二月二日,而大平首相十二月五日才访华,因此,谈论他访问的目的运用将来时更合乎事实与逻辑。又例如:

Los Angeles, April 16—In typically flamboyant fashion Muhammad Ali today announced plans to try to win the world heavyweight crown for the fourth time by challenging the World Boxing Council's Champion, Larry Holmes, on July 11 in Rio de Janeiro.

This morning the 38-year-old three-time champion showed up at a Beverley hills hotel and said the bout *will take place* and the purse *will be* \$ 10m, the largest championship purse in boxing history.

(The Times, 1980)

这是英国《泰晤士报》关于阿里宣布参加拳击比赛的报道。它从实际出发，写道… *said (that) the bout will take place and the purse will be \$ 10m, ……* 因为拳击赛和一千万美元奖金都是三个月后即七月十一日的事情。

此外，在同一则消息中，可以既有按传统呼应的地方，也有从实际出发灵活运用地方。真是左右逢源，得心应手，几乎不受语法规则的约束。例如：

Washington, April 1 (UPI)—President Carter *said* Tuesday the decision of the Iranian government to take custody of the Americans hostages is “a positive step” and “we do not intend to impose additional sanctions” against Iran.

But, Carter told reporters, the United States *will continue* the “restraints” it imposed on Iran when the hostages were taken 150 days ago.

……

He made it clear, however, that the freezing of Iranian

assets and monitoring of Iranian students in this country would continue. "We will continue to monitor the situation very closely," Carter said.

五、直接引语标点符号的使用

直接引语要用引号（“ ” 或 ‘ ’ ）标明，并写明这是某某人说的。“某某说”之后，或用逗号（，）或用句号（。），或用冒号（：）。“某某说”或置于直接引语之前、之后，或插在中间，举例说明如下：

（一）冒号之后接引语：

A high-ranking Common Market administrator in Brussels, who declined use of his name, said: "We went to all this trouble to show solidarity with Carter's position and then he pulls something like this. It's a disgrace." He went on: "The reaction is very bitter—I think 'upset' is too mild a word."

(AP, 1980)

But on Sunday, the gunmen began to taunt their Iranian hostages by scrawling slogans on the embassy walls: "Death to Khomeini" and "Down with the new Shah."

某某说之后用冒号（：），其后接的引语可以是几句话，也可以是一句话，但必需是完整的句子。引号内的引语头一个字母大写，结尾必定是结束句子的标点符号，主要是句号。

(二) 直接引语置于 said 之前:

"The people of Rhodesia will now be able to settle their future by peaceful means," Lord Carrington said.

"This new dangerous venture was undertaken by the President in a vain attempt to show himself to be a strong leader, one prepared for resolute actions," said TASS.

英语习惯上先引用了原话, 然后才交代是某某人说的。引号内的原话虽然是一个完整的句子, 但未交代清楚是谁说之前, 它的意思仍欠完整。所以, 引语的末尾仍用逗号(,), 说明语(即某某说)后面才用句号。

(三) 直接引语置于 said 之后:

However, he said, "This improvement in the overall inflation rate will mask a worsening in the underlying situation."

he said 之意未完, 引述后面的话, 故用逗号。直接引语是一句完整的话, 所以开头用大写字母, 句末用句号。

(四) said 插入直接引语之间:

"If ever we look to the past," he said, "let us do so for the lesson the past has taught us,..."

"Democracy is never mob rule," Mr. Mugabe said. "It is and should remain a disciplined rule requiring compliance with the law and social rules."

把“某某说”插在直接引语中间, 可分为两种情况: 一

是把完整的句子切开，如上面第一例。If ever we look to the past 是条件状语从句，还不是个完整句子，因此，he said 之后用逗号，let 首字母小写。

另一种情况是说明语（某某说）插在两个完整的直接引语句子之间，如上面第二例。Democracy is never mob rule 已是一个完整的句子，所以，说明语后面用句号。下面接着的 It is...是另一个完整的句子，所以用大写字母开头。但是必须注意，“It is...”仍然是 Mugabe 说的话。

第四章 新闻英语的词汇特色

英文报纸上的新闻报道，在词汇的运用方面一般具有以下几个特色：

一、形象化词汇与口语俗语的运用

在新闻标题和新闻本文里，常常使用或借用形象化的词汇、日常用语以及口语俗语，以增加形象性、亲切感或吸引力。例如：

Pioneer colleges face *axe*

(The Sunday Times, 1980)

一些实验学院面临砍削

Chun *axes* 37 judges in shape-up

(South China Morning Post, 1981)

全斗焕在改组中撤掉三十七名法官

British student *knifed* in France

(The Times, 1981)

英国学生在法被刺

OK first US woman justice

(China Daily, 1981)

美国第一位最高法院女法官
任命已获同意

Tourism *up* and violence *off*, Jamaica says

(The New York Times, 1980)

牙买加称：旅游业务增加，暴力事件减少

Unemployment *up*, economy *down*

(The Guardian, 1980)

失业增加，经济下降

Lebanon less tense but plane *downed*

(China Daily, 1981)

黎巴嫩局势有所缓和，但有架飞机被击落

Austria *downs* Britain at Ice Hockey World Championships

(Xinhua, 1980)

在世界冰球锦标赛中，奥地利击败英国

Mitterrand may *retire guillotine punishment*

(China Daily, 1981)

密特朗可能废除死刑

When ID cards are a *must*

(South China Morning Post, 1979)

现在人人都要带身份证

China says 'yes' to talks with Moscow

(New Straits Times, 1979)

中国同意与莫斯科谈判

Have-a-go workers foil wage raiders

(The Times, 1980)

积极要求加工资的工人

挫败要压低工资的人

Resistance by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas against the Vietnamese occupiers of the country is *hotting up*.

(China Daily, 1981)

柬埔寨国民军和游击队对越南占领者的抵抗越来越激烈。

The war and other difficulties dog the Arab summit.

(The Sunday Times, 1981)

战争以及其他困难问题缠住了阿拉伯最高级会议。

The negotiators in Algiers *peeled off* their smiles in the last-minute hitch.

(The Washington Post, 1981)

在阿尔及尔进行谈判的人员，在紧要关头遇到障碍，他们的笑容消失了。

Shipyard workers *okey* strike

With a thunderous shout of "*Aye*", several thousand shipyard workers voted to authorize a strike.

(The Guardian, 1978)

船厂工人赞成罢工

数千名船厂工人发出雷鸣般的“赞成”声，表决了要举行罢工。

二、缩写词和简缩词的运用

第二次世界大战以来，这些词语大量涌现，近年来增加尤其快。它们在英文报纸上经常出现。例如：

BL's family cars, the *Ital* and the *Allegro*, are considered

by many motorists to be unreliable and old-fashioned in styling, according to a survey published yesterday.

(The Times, 1981)

据昨天公布的一项调查,许多驾驶汽车的人认为:英国利兰汽车公司的家庭汽车—伊大尔牌和阿勒格罗牌—性能不可靠而且款式陈旧了。

在新闻报道中,往往在第一段使用(组织机构)全名,而在第二段以后就用缩写词(即简称)代替。例如:

Lisbon, May 4 (Reuter via Xinhua)-The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) Sunday condemned what it called western intentions to discuss the problems of Namibia (South West Africa) at the NATO meeting being held in Rome.

According to the Angolan News Agency Angop, a SWAPO communique issued in Luanda said Namibia was the responsibility of the United Nations, not the western powers.

(China Daily, 1981)

至于简缩词,还要注意人名的简缩,如:

Eisenhower 简称 Ike; Edward, Theodore 简称 Teddy 或 Ted.
又例如:

Reagan: Too early for summit with Brez

(New Straits Times, 1981)

里根说:同勃列日涅夫举行最高级会议为时尚早

Maggie defeated on cuts

(The Observer, 1980)

在削减问题上,玛格丽(撒切尔)被挫败

It's Maggie Thatcher and Company

(Mainichi Daily News, 1979)

这是玛格丽·撒切尔及其一伙
普通名词的简缩，也是很常见的。例如：

Oil-Ex slumps 106 p as bid talks collapse

(The Daily Telegraph, 1979)

投标谈判破裂，石油开发股票暴跌一〇六便士
University entry hard for would-be vets

(The Times, 1981)

入大学攻读兽医甚为困难
Dr Huang has been chosen to chair the varsity group.

(South China Morning Post, 1980)

黄博士已被选为大学团主席。

简缩词在英文报纸上十分活跃，而且数量不断增加。其构成方法不外乎截头、去尾或是把两个词各取一部分合在一起而成为简缩词。例如：

copter	直升飞机
flu	流行性感冒
fridge	冰箱
movie-coholic	看电影成瘾的（人）
telly	电视
vet	兽医
nuke-in	反核集会
ecopolitics	经济政治学
ecopolitical	经济政治学的
pop-singer	流行歌曲演唱家

prefab	预制房屋
teloholic	看电视成瘾的（人）
Viet	越南的（人）
Reaganomics	里根经济学（政策）

三、名词、地名、建筑物名称的借用

所谓名词的借用，是指用名词来替代形容词、分词或介词短语，作为定语修饰名词。这种现象在新闻报道中是很常见的。例如：

affluence society = affluent society 富裕社会

brain concussion = concussion to the brain 脑震荡

chicken farm = farm for raising chickens 养鸡场

farm products = agricultural products 农产品

fire rescue = rescue launched when a fire breaks out
火中枪救

fire safety = safety from fire 消防设施

fire death phone call = phone call about fire and death
火警和死亡电话

government delegation = governmental delegation
政府代表团

freedom fighter = fighter for freedom 自由战士

film studio = studio for making films 制片厂

lead car = leading car 领头车

luxury hotel = luxurious hotel 豪华大旅馆

luxury liner = luxurious liner 豪华班轮

news cinema = cinema showing newsreels 新闻电影院

police brutality = brutality of the police 警察暴行
 prestige university = prestigious university 名牌大学
 rebel student = rebellious student 造反学生
 sex harassment = sexual harassment 性别歧视
 price rise = rise in price 物价上涨

所谓地名、建筑物名称的借用，是指在新闻报道中常常用各国首都名称替代各该国或其政府，以及用建筑物名称代表有关的政府机构。例如：

French election results annoy Moscow, ...

(China Daily, 1981)

法国选举结果使莫斯科不快，...

(即苏联政府感到不舒服)

Don't Recognize Hanoi

(The New York Times, 1980)

不要承认河内(越南政府)

Talks on Africa at No. 10

(The Times, 1980)

在(唐宁街)十号举行的非洲问题谈判

\$227 Billion Tax on Crude Oil Is Cleared by Hill

(The Washington Post, 1980)

原油征税二千二百七十亿美元，已获国会通过

又例如：

White House	白宫(美国政府)
Buckingham Palace	白金汉宫(英国王宫)
Downing Street	唐宁街(英国政府，首相官邸)
the City	“城”(伦敦商业区，英国金融界)

Fleet Street	舰队街（伦敦报业、新闻界）
Scotland Yard	伦敦警察厅
White Hall	白厅（英国政府）
Capitol (Hill)	美国国会大厦（美国国会）
Pentagon, Penta	五角大楼（美国国防部）
Foggy Bottom	雾谷（美国国务院）
Wall Street	华尔街（美国垄断资本）
Wall Streeter	华尔街大老板
Motor City	汽车城（底特律）
Fun City	娱乐城（纽约）
Dice City	赌城（拉斯维加斯）
Kremlin	克里姆林宫（苏联政府）
Elysée	爱丽舍宫（法国总统府）
Quai d'Orsay	法国外交部

四、小词、短词的运用

新闻写作追求简练。这种倾向在标题中特别突出。英文报纸编辑写作题目，大都喜欢选用字形短小、音节不多而词义又比较广泛的词。例如：

Guandong gets good harvest

广东获得好收成

Smugglers get jail and fines

走私犯坐牢和受罚款处分

Bribery and theft get USSR their technology

苏联通过行贿和偷盗窃取技术

Uncle Sam gets tougher on deadbeats

山姆大叔（美国）对赖账者更加强硬了

在英文报纸的标题中，经常可以看到下列含义广泛而字形短小的词汇（左边）：

ace — person who is first rate or expert at something

能手、专家、好手

aim — purpose, object, design, intention

目标、目的、意向

ban — prohibition, prohibit, restraint, interdict

禁止、遏止、制止

bid — offer, attempt, endeavour, proposal

出价、试图、努力、建议

chief, head — governor, manager, director, commander

“长”、领导人、首领

cut — reduce, reduction, curtail, curtailment, abridgement

减少、缩减、削减

deal — bargain, transaction, negotiation

交易、成交、谈判

drive — campaign, movement 战役、运动、竞赛

edict — decree, proclamation, ordinance, enactment

法令、布告、法规

envoy — ambassador, delegate, representative, mediator,

emissary, minister 使节、代表、大使、公使、特使、专使

eye — watch, observe, review 注视、察看、考查、计划

job — task, employment, profession, undertaking, enterprise, achievement

工作、任务、就业、职业、企业、成就

meet — meeting, assembly, conference, convention

会议、集会、会谈、大会

pact — treaty, agreement 条约、协议、公约

probe—investigation, inquiry, examination, interrogation,

inquisition 调查、查验、讯问、审理

rap — criticize, blame, 批评、谴责

row — dispute, discord, conflict, squabble

争论、争吵、不和、冲突

set — establish, fix, place...for action 创立、确定、着手

snag—hidden or unknown difficulty, unexpected obstacle,

accidental hitch 意外困难、障碍

swop — exchange, trade 交换、交易

talk — conversation, discussion, negotiation

谈话、会谈、谈判

woo — seek, try to win 追求、努力博取

五、外来语的掺用

在新闻报道中，提及外国的事物，特别是新近出现的事物，往往掺用外来语（英语以外的词语或外国语的音译）以引起读者的兴趣与注意，增加新奇感。例如：

Soviet launches Soyuz spaceship with 3 on board

(The New York Times, 1980)

苏发射载有三人的“联盟号”宇宙飞船

The Second World War was another huge *Volkerwanderung*; it was accompanied by a vast dislocation of people.

(The Guardian, 1978)

第二次世界大战是又一次大规模的“民族迁移”，随之而来是千百万人流离失所。

In Kung Fu Film Business, Bruce Lee Lives On

(*The Asian Wall Street Journal*, 1981)

在“功夫片”电影业中，李小龙阴魂不散

Mo-er, a black tree fungus used in the preparation of a hot bean curd recipe called *Ma-po Dou-fu*, was found by Dale E. Hammerschmidt of the University of Minnesota Medical School to interfere with normal clotting in a person's blood.

(UPI, 1980)

此外，明尼苏达大学医学研究所的达尔·伊·汉默斯密特发现：烹调“麻婆豆腐”所用的黑木耳，可以妨碍人血的正常凝固。

Rudolf Hess ... is Adolf Hitler's former deputy and the last surviving leader of the Third Reich ... He took the dictation for Hitler's book "*Mein Kampf*" and taught Hitler about "*lebensraum*".

(*China Daily*, 1981)

鲁德尔夫·赫斯……是希特勒的前代表，也是第三帝国仅存的一名首领。他曾经按希特勒口授笔录《我的奋斗》，并教给希特勒关于“生存空间”的理论。

六、科技、商业、体育运动用语的借用

科技用语，尤其是科技新词，不论是本义或转义，都会给读者以新奇的感觉。至于商业、体育运动的常用语，如运

用得当，也可以使新闻报道增添表现力。例如：

The *acid test* is expected to come today or early next week when a bill goes before the U.S. Congress for approval of the sale of US \$60 million worth of spare parts to Taiwan.

(South China Morning Post, 1982)

出售价值六千万美元零件给台湾的法案将在今天或下周初提交美国国会批准，届时严峻的考验就要到来了。

It is even less certain that Congress would back him in a *showdown* with Mr. Begin.

(The Christian Science Monitor, 1977)

他同贝京先生摊牌，国会是否加以支持，那就把握不大了。

Critics contend that Nixon and Kissinger *oversold* detente.

(The Washington Post, 1975)

批评家们认为，尼克松和基辛格对缓和吹嘘得过头了。
Canada to *bill* Russia

(The Guardian, 1978)

加拿大将向俄国索取赔款
Farm price *marathon* opens in Brussels

(The Times, 1981)

马拉松式的农产品价格会议在布鲁塞尔开幕

七、新词语的创造和采用

世界上和宇宙间，新事物层出不穷；新闻报道里新词语也就不断出现。例如1969年7月20日人类第一次登上月球，

随即产生了下列新词:

mooncar	月面车
moonbuggy	月面车
moonrover	月面车
moonrock	月球岩石
earth-rise	地出, 地球升起
moonflight	飞向月球
moonfall	登月
mooncraft, moonship	月球探测机
moonport	月球火箭发射场, 探月飞船发射场
moonscape	月面景色
moonscooper	(月球上挖土)宇宙车
moonshoot, moonshot	向月发射, 发射探月飞船
moonwalk	月面行走
moonwalker	月面行走者

新闻报道中出现的新词, 也遵循着英语构词的规律, 大体上有以下几种情况:

(一) 旧词添新义

dove	鸽子 → 鸽派, 和解派
dovish	似鸽的 → 主和的
hawk	鹰 → 鹰派, 主战派
hawkish	似鹰的 → 主战的
maffia	黑手党 → 任何秘密团体
egg	蛋 → 炸弹, 手榴弹
bells	铃 → 喇叭裤

angel 天使 → 难得碰上的事情, 雷达回波

(二) 合成新词

由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词, 其含义一般包含原来两个(或以上)词义。如:

air-dropped	空投的
double-agent	双重间谍
boatlift	小船急运
know-how	技能, 诀窍
breakthrough	突破
China-born	中国出生的
sealift	海上急运
handspeak	手语
people-out	人群消灭
skysleeper	航机卧铺
upscale	高等的
synrock	辛劳克(合成石块)
quick-service	快速服务的, 快餐的
skysleeping	在飞机上睡眠
urbanscape	城市风光

(三) 派生新词

一个旧词加上前缀或后缀构成新词。例如:

neocolonialism	新殖民主义
demassify	非大量化, 非大众化
hypersleep	超长时间睡眠

capitalese	首都话
nukenik	反核能者
Arabization	阿拉伯化
internationalization	国际化
pro-Common Market	亲共同市场（的）
de-massification	非大量化，非大众化
Islamicize	伊斯兰化
Khomeinist	霍梅尼的，霍梅尼派
Zimbabwean	津巴布韦的（人）
containerization	集装箱运输
reindustrialization	再次工业化

（四）转化新词

通过词类的转换，产生新词义。例如：

catch 由动词“捕获”转化为名词“捕鱼量”

feed 由动词“饲养”转化为名词“牲口饲料”

know 由动词“知道”转化为名词“掌握情报、知识的人”

must 由助动词“必须”转化为名词“必须做的事情”

chair 由名词“主席”转化为动词“主持会议”

doctor 由名词“医生”转化为动词“医治”

machine 由名词“机器”转化为动词“用机器操作”，
“用机器完成”

machine-gun 由名词“机枪”转化为动词“用机枪扫射”

X-ray 由名词“X射线”，转化为动词“用X光检查”，
“透视”

better 由形容词“更好”，转化为动词“改善”

down 由副词“向下”，转化为动词“击落(飞机)”，
“击败(对方)”，“放下工具(罢工)”

(五) 临时造新词

新闻记者和编辑为了较确切或较形象生动地讲述新事物、新情况、新方针政策、往往临时拼凑或创造新词语，如 *stick and carrot policy* (大棒加胡萝卜政策，软硬兼施的方针)，*shuttle diplomacy* (穿梭外交)。再例如：

The air force is being weaned away from the bomb-them-into-the-stone-age-with-the-biggest-fiercest-planes-imaginable philosophy.

(The Washington post, 1975)

空军正在放弃制造最大、最厉害的飞机，把对方炸回石器时代的方针。

The article suggests...that the hamburgers themselves are “junk food” which undermine health.

(The Christian Science Monitor, 1979)

那篇文章认为，汉堡包是损害健康的“低劣食物”。

An urgent task is to turn these elements into a “yesable” proposition.

(The New York Times, 1980)

紧迫的任务是把这些原理化为“可以接受的”建议。

An estimated 19 million people joined the nation's 4th Great American Smokeout Thursday.

(UPI, 1980)

估计有一千九百万人，星期四参加了第四届盛大的美国戒烟节活动。

八、表达“说”的词汇的选用

英文新闻习惯上标明消息来源。不但事实说明来源，而且对于言论、说话、观点、意见，也写明来历，以示客观。

既然记者常常转述、援引新闻人物或提供消息、发表意见的人士说的话，因此，“say”这个动词往往多次出现。此外，可供选用的近义词很多，据说英语里表达“说话”的词有三百五十多个，常见的约五十多个。下面列举的则是英文报纸上面常见的。它们之间在涵义上和修辞色彩上都互有差别，但最基本的意思是“说话”、“发表意见”：

acknowledge	承认
admit	承认
add	又说
affirm	肯定，确认
allege	说，指称，硬说
agree	同意
analyze	分析
announce	宣布
argue	争辩说，主张
ask	问，要求
answer	回答
assert	断言，宣称
boast	夸口说
claim	声称，自称

complain	抱怨说
concede	承认
concur	同意
challenge	提出异议
consider	认为
confess	供认, 承认
contradict	反驳, 否认
conclude	推断, 推论, 下结论说
contend	争辩说
declare	声明, 宣称
deny	否认
dwell on (upon)	详细讲述
disagree	不同意
describe...as	把……说成
disclose	透露
elaborate	详述, 阐明
emphasize	强调说
exclaim	大声说, (高兴地)说, 呼喊
explain	解释说
imply	暗示
inquire	询问, 打听
insist	坚持说, 主张
joke	开玩笑说
maintain	主张, 认为
object	反对(说)
opine	发表意见说

observe	评论说
promise	答应说
pledge	保证
protest	抗议
✓ proclaim	宣告, 声明
quote...as saying...	引述……说
recount	详细讲, 列举
repeat	重复说
reaffirm	重申
remark	说、评论说
reply	回答
refute	反驳
retort	反诘
reveal	透露
state	说, 声称
stress	着重说
suggest	建议说

分类注释英文新闻一百篇

**100 NEWS STORIES CLASSIFIED
& ANNOTATED**

一、政治、法律

12th Party Congress Opens

The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China¹ opened in Beijing yesterday morning.

Delegates numbering 1,545 and 145 alternate delegates attended the opening session, which took place in the Great Hall of the People².

Deng Xiaoping, the presiding chairman³, declared the Congress open at 09:00 hours. The band played "The Internationale"⁴.

Then, all present stood in silent tribute to⁵ Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and the other late proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to all revolutionary martyrs⁶.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an opening speech at the Congress. He said that the Party's 12th National Congress would be its most important meeting since 1945.

Deng said: "With the accomplishment of the tasks of this Congress our Party will have a more clearcut guiding ideology⁷ for socialist modernization, the Party will be strengthened in a way more suited to the needs of the new

historical period⁸, and in the highest levels of the Party there will be cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old⁹, making these organs a more vigorous command headquarters.”

On behalf of¹⁰ the 11th Party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered a report to the Congress under the title “Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization”¹¹.

In the first part of the report, Hu Yaobang reviewed the course of struggle¹² traversed¹³ by the Chinese Communist Party in the past six years, particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee¹⁴ held in December 1978.

He said that the general task of the Party in the new historical period is to unite the people of all nationalities in working self-reliantly and arduously¹⁵ to achieve, step by step, the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and turn China into a socialist country that is culturally advanced and highly democratic.

In the second part of the report, Hu Yaobang said that of the various tasks for bringing about an all-round new situation, the most important one is to push forward the modernization of China's economy.

He said that the general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end

of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple¹⁶ the gross annual value¹⁷ of industrial and agricultural production.

In the third part of the report, Hu Yaobang emphasized that while working for a high level of material civilization, efforts must be made to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization¹⁸. This is a strategic principle¹⁹ for building socialism, he said.

In the fourth part of the report, he dwelt on²⁰ the importance of striving to attain a high level of socialist democracy. He said that socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social; and it is necessary to improve democratic management in all enterprises and institutions and encourage mass participation in the management of community affairs²¹ at the grassroots level²².

In the fifth part, Hu Yaobang said China will adhere to an independent foreign policy and it never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers, or yields to pressure from any big power.

He said that the five principles of peaceful coexistence²³ have consistently guided China in its effort to develop relations with other countries and are applicable to its relations with all countries, including socialist countries. In no circumstances will China seek hegemony²⁴.

In the sixth part, Hu Yaobang said the new Party

Constitution²⁵ will set more strict demands on Party organizations and Party members, and Party cadres in particular, enhance the fighting capacity of the Party organizations and uphold and improve Party leadership.

The Congress will go down in the history of the Party as a Congress which politically defines the Party's principles and tasks for the new period and organizationally achieves co-operation between old and new cadres and the succession of old cadres by new ones, Hu Yaobang said at the end of his report.

(China Daily, September 2, 1982)

1. the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: 中国共产党第十二次全国代表大会。
2. the Great Hall of the People: 人民大会堂。
3. the presiding chairman: 执行主席。
4. "The Internationale" [intənæʃə'nɑ:l]: 《国际歌》。
5. stood in silent tribute to.....: 肃立向……默哀。
6. revolutionary martyrs: 革命先烈。
7. a more clearcut guiding ideology: 更加明确的指导思想。
8. the Party will be strengthened in a way more suited to the needs of the new historical period: 党的建设就能够更加适合新的历史时期的需要。
9. in the highest levels of the Party there will be cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old: 党的最高领导层就能够实现新老合作和新老交替。
10. on behalf of: 代表…

11. delivered a report to the Congress under the title "Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization": 向大会作题为《全面开创社会主义现代化建设的新局面》的报告。

12. the course of struggle: 战斗历程。

13. traversed ['trævə(:)st]: (过去分词)所经过的。

14. the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee: 十一届三中全会。

15. working self-reliantly and arduously: 自力更生, 艰苦奋斗。 self-reliantly ['selfri'liəntli] ad. 依靠自己。 arduously ['ɑ:djuəsli] ad. 艰苦地。

16. quadruple ['kwɒdrʌpl]: 使成四倍, 翻两番。

17. the gross annual value: 年总产值。

18. spiritual civilization: 精神文明。

19. strategic principle: 战略方针。

20. dwelt on: 论述, 详细讲述。

21. community affairs: 社会生活, 公众事务。

22. at the grassroots level: 在基层。

23. the five principles of peaceful coexistence: 和平共处五项原则。

24. In no circumstances will China seek hegemony: 这是个倒装句, 助动词 will 放在主语之前, 是部分倒装, 目的在于强调。句子的意思是: 在任何情况下, 中国永远不称霸。 hegemony [hi(:)'geməni; 美 hi:'dʒeməni]: 霸权。

25. the Party Constitution: 党章。

Hu Yaobang on general task in new historical period

Beijing, Sept. 1 (Xinhua)¹— Comrade Hu Yaobang today outlined² the general task of the Party in the new historical period.

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, he said the Party's general task in the new historical period is to unite with the people of all nationalities in working self-reliantly and arduously to achieve, step by step, the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and turn China into a socialist country that is highly cultured and democratic.

In the five years from the present Party Congress to the next,³ Hu Yaobang said, energetic efforts should be made, as required by this general task and China's actual conditions, to promote socialist material and moral civilization,⁴ continue to strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system, earnestly rectify the Party style⁵ and consolidate the Party organization and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better⁶ in the financial and economic situation of the country, in the standards of public conduct⁷ and in the style of the Party.

He said that at the same time, efforts will be made, together with all the patriotic people, including the compa-

triot⁸ in Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao⁹ and Chinese citizens overseas, to pursue the great aim of the reunification of the motherland. It is also necessary to join the people of the rest of the world in carrying on the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism¹⁰ in defence of world peace.

These are the lofty tasks to be carried out in creating a new situation in all fields, Hu Yaobang said.

(1982)

1. Beijing, Sept. 1 (Xinhua): 新华社北京九月一日电。这是新闻电讯的电头 (dateline), 通常由三部分组成: (1)发电地点, (2)发电日期, 一般只写明几月几日, (3)通讯社名称缩写 Xinhua = the Xinhua News Agency 新华通讯社。

2. outlined: 提出, 概述。

3. the next = the next Congress: 下次代表大会。

4. moral civilization: 精神文明。

5. rectify the Party style: 整顿党的作风。

6. a fundamental turn for the better: 根本好转。

7. the standards of public conduct: 社会风气, 公共行为准则。

8. compatriot [kəm'pætriət]: 同胞。

9. macao [mə'kau]: 澳门。

10. hegemonism [hi(:)'gemonizəm]: 霸权主义。

Rhodesia¹ Becomes the Nation of Zimbabwe²

By John F. Burns

Special to The New York Times³

Salisbury⁴, Zimbabwe, Friday, April 18—With a 21-gun salute booming out at midnight, Rhodesia today became the independent African nation of Zimbabwe, ending decades of struggle by the country's blacks for majority rule⁵.

With millions watching live telecasts⁶ of the ceremonies from a Salisbury soccer stadium, Prince Charles⁷ of Britain handed documents conferring independence on the colony to Zimbabwe's new president, the Rev. Canaan Banana⁸. The documents were signed by Queen Elizabeth⁹.

The 40,000 invited guests, most of them blacks, reacted jubilantly as the Union Jack¹⁰ was lowered at midnight and replaced by the green, yellow, black and red banner of the nation. But the biggest ovations of the hourlong ceremony were for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe¹¹ and detachments of the two guerrilla armies that forced the white minority to accede to black rule.

The ceremony was a tableau of the extraordinary reconciliation brought about by Britain in the four months since it reassumed colonial authority and set about organizing a cease-fire and election.

Units of the former guerrilla armies of Mr Mugabe and

Joshua Nkomo¹², his partner in the Patriotic Front alliance¹³, were flanked by detachments from the government forces, their bitter enemies until the cease-fire. The squads drilled together to traditional British marching tunes as though the conflict between them, which cost at least 25,000 lives, had never happened.

Rhodesian generals in scarlet-edged uniforms stood to attention as the band played "God Bless Africa", the black nationalist anthem, and guerrilla commanders in camouflage¹⁴ reciprocated by saluting as the Union Jack was hauled down to the strains of "God Save the Queen"¹⁵.

In one of the most moving moments of the ceremony, Mr Mugabe lighted an eternal flame¹⁶ to commemorate victims on both sides in the war.

In the broadcast address to the nation just before the independence ceremony, Mr Mugabe described Zimbabwe's independence as "the final priceless reward" for the suffering of blacks in the war. But his emphasis, as it has been from the moment of his election victory, was on the need for reconciliation between the white minority and the seven million blacks.

(1980)

1. Rhodesia [rou'di:zjə]: 罗得西亚。
2. Zimbabwe [zim'baɪbwei]: 津巴布韦。
3. the New York Times: 《纽约时报》

4. Salisbury ['sɔ:lzbəri]: 索尔兹伯里。现在改名为 Harare, 哈拉雷, 是津巴布韦的首都。

5. majority rule: 多数统治, 多数政权; 即黑人政权。

6. live [laiv] telecast: 电视实况播出。

7. Prince Charles [tʃɑ:lz]: 查尔斯王子。

8. the Rev. Canaan Banana: 巴纳纳神父。 the Rev. = the Reverend, 对教会各类神职人员, 如牧师和神父的尊称。

9. Queen Elizabeth [e'lizəbəθ]: (英国)伊丽莎白女王。

10. Union Jack: 英国国旗。

11. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe ['rɒbət mu'gɑ:bei]: 穆加贝总理。。

12. Joshua Nkomo [dʒɔʃwə n'kəʊməʊ]: 恩科莫。

13. Patriotic Front: 爱国阵线。由穆加贝所领导的 Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) 津巴布韦非洲民族联盟和恩科莫所领导的 Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) 津巴布韦非洲人民联盟组成。

14. in camouflage: 穿上伪装。此处与上面 in scarlet-edged uniforms (穿着镶红边的军装) 相对成文, 就是仍穿着打游击时的服装。

15. "God Save the Queen": 《上帝保佑女王》, 英国国歌名, 如在位的是英王, 则为 "God Save the King"。这是表示祝愿的句子, 使用虚拟语气。

16. eternal flame: “永恒之火”。西方在举行隆重典礼时, 如独立盛典, 英雄国葬, 传统的一项仪式, 点燃“永恒之火”。

Prem urges Thais¹ to get on with nation-building

Bangkok², Thailand, April 3 (AP)³—Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda⁴ urged the Thai people Friday to forget the coup⁵ and return to work after his forces put down a military revolt that left two dead, the first fatalities in 30 years of traditionally bloodless Bangkok uprisings.

"Everything is all over. The matter has been settled peacefully ... I will give a fair judgment to all. Let us forget what happened and look to the future, and continue to work for our country," he said.

The statement was issued in Korat⁶, the northeastern military stronghold where Prem, King Bhumipol Adulyadej⁷, Queen Sirikit⁸ and the rest of the popular royal family took refuge and denounced the coup leaders.

The leader of the rebellion, Gen. Sant Chipatima⁹, was reported by military sources to have fled by helicopter to Burma, and all his top aides either gave up or were captured.

Their capture alive and an expected policy of leniency toward them was in the tradition that started with a coup against the absolute power of the monarchy in 1932. There has been no planned violence in a Bangkok revolt since 1951 when a boat in the harbor was bombed, and the latest coup was the closest to a battle since then.

The coup, which began early Wednesday, was crushed almost without resistance in less than three hours Friday, when Prem sent thousands of troops rolling into Bangkok.

They closed the airport, occupied radio and TV stations and took over all government buildings.

(1981)

1. Thai [Tɔ:i]: *n.* 泰人; *a.* 泰国的。
2. Bangkok [bæŋ'kɔk]: 曼谷 (泰国首都)。
3. AP (Associated Press): 美联社, (美国) 联合通讯社的简称。
4. Prem Tinsulanonda: 炳·廷素拉暖。
5. coup [ku:] = coup d'état [ku: dei'tɑ:]: 政变。通常指军事政变, 但亦用于非军事的政变, 如宫廷政变。
6. Korat: (地名) 呵叻。
7. King Bhumipol Adulyadej: 国王普密蓬·阿杜德。
8. Queen Sirikit: 王后诗丽吉。
9. Gen. Sant Chitpatima: 汕·集巴滴马将军。 Gen. 是 General 的缩写。

Tito¹ Is Dead

Belgrade², May 4 (TANJUG)³—Yugoslavia is in grief this evening. President Tito has died. The saddest news reached the 22 million Yugoslavs over all radio and television stations just before 19:00 hours local time (18:00 hours GMT⁴). The Yugoslav President died at 15:05 hours today, after 113 days of hard battle against the effects of two difficult operations.

The news on the death of President Tito was announced by the Yugoslav state and party leadership in a proclamation to the population⁵. In the streets or before their radio and TV sets, people in Belgrade became numb with grief⁶. The news has not come entirely unexpected⁷ because the unavoidable had virtually been indicated in the latest medical bulletins which spoke of deterioration on Tito's condition in recent weeks and days, but the sorrow and grief are nevertheless immeasurable. A seven-day national mourning has been declared throughout the country. The national and party flags, hoisted in honour of May, are now flying at half-mast.

The special "Blue Train" with the body of the Yugoslav President will start tomorrow from Ljubljana⁸, where Tito was in hospital since January 12, with brief stops on

the way, especially in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Croatia⁹. The train is expected in Belgrade tomorrow afternoon.

Tito's body will lie in state¹⁰ for three days in the Federal Assembly Building. The funeral of the most outstanding Yugoslav leader, who dominated the domestic and international scenes¹¹ for full 40 years, will take place on May 8 in the afternoon. Tito's body will be interred in a tomb on the grounds of his former residence near the May 25 Museum, which has been named after Tito's birthday, celebrated in Yugoslavia also as Youth Day.

The main commemoration will take place in Belgrade's Trade Union Centre on May 6. Books of mourning¹² have been opened in all cities and municipalities¹³ in Yugoslavia and in Yugoslav embassies and consulates abroad.

All Yugoslav radio and TV stations have been broadcasting the sad news to all bereaved¹⁴ Yugoslavs. Workers and other employees began to gather in their factories and institutions which are closed on Sunday. Yugoslavia is in sorrow, but on its feet—determined to continue along Tito's road.

(1980)

1. Tito ['titəu]: 铁托。

2. Belgrade [bel'greid]: 贝尔格莱德。

3. TANJUG: (缩略语) Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugo-

slavija, 新南斯拉夫通讯社, 简称“南通社”。

4. GMT: (缩略语) Greenwich ['gri:nidʒ] Mean Time, 格林威治平时。格林威治平时零时是北京时间八时。

5. a proclamation to the population: 告全体人民书。

6. became numb with grief: 悲痛欲绝。

7. unexpected: 预料不到的, 出乎意料的。

8. Ljubljana ['lju:blja:nɑ:]: 卢布尔雅那。

9. Zagreb ['zɑ:greb], capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Croatia [krou'eɪʃjə]: 萨格勒布, 南斯拉夫克罗地亚社会主义共和国首都。

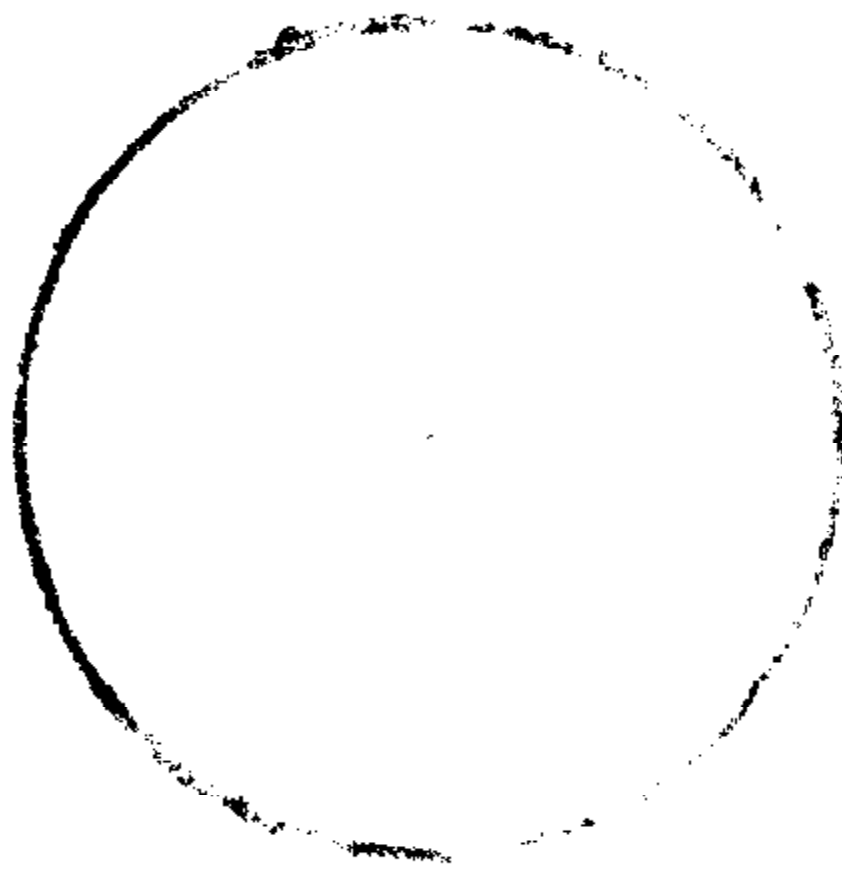
10. the body lies in state: 遗体供人瞻仰。

11. dominated the domestic and international scenes: 在国内和国际政治生活中起举足轻重的作用。

12. books of mourning: 吊唁册, 供前来吊唁者签名的纪念册。

13. municipality: 市, 市政当局。

14. bereaved [bi'ri:vɪd]: 丧失了亲人的。



**Margaret Thatcher¹ Assumes Her Office
As Prime Minister**

TORIES² HAVE 43-SEAT MAJORITY

**First Woman to Head a European Government
Expects to Form Cabinet by This Evening**

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

London, May 4—Margaret Thatcher, who lived above her father's smalltown grocery store for the first 18 years of her life, took office today as the Prime Minister of Britain.

For a nation that still thinks of Pitt³ and Churchill⁴, Gladstone⁵ and Disraeli⁶ when it thinks of Prime Minister, the election of a woman, the first to be Prime Minister in any European country, somehow came as a surprise even though it had been widely expected.

Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservative Party had swept to a solid victory in yesterday's general election, piling up a majority over all other parties combined of 43 seats in the House of Commons and dooming the Labour Government of James Callaghan⁷.

Early this afternoon, Mr. Callaghan submitted his resignation to Queen Elizabeth II. A few minutes later, Mrs.

Thatcher agreed to the Queen's request that she form a government⁸. She then went directly to 10 Downing Street⁹ to begin work, pausing on the doorstep to recall these words of St. Francis of Assisi¹⁰: "Where there is discord may we bring harmony. Where there is error may we bring truth. Where there is doubt may we bring faith. Where there is despair may we bring hope."

The quotation was politically apt, because those who voted Mrs. Thatcher into office look to her to correct what they see as the errors and the excesses of socialism; those who opposed her see her as a sower of discord. As soon as the trend to the Tories was established early today, trade union leaders began warning of possible confrontation¹¹ over restrictive new laws and cuts in job subsidies.

It was a day of high political drama, partly because of the novelty of having a woman as Prime Minister, and partly because of her pledges to set Britain on a new course by cutting income taxes, scaling down¹² social services and reducing the role of the state in daily life.

(1979)

1. Margaret Thatcher ['mɑ:ɡrɪt 'θætʃə]: 玛格丽特·撒切尔。

2. Tory ['tɔ:ri] = the Conservative Party: 英国保守党。

3. Pitt, William: 威廉·皮特, 父子同名, 都是英国历史上著名的政治家。此处系指儿子小威廉·皮特(1759—1806), 二十四岁出任首相。

4. Churchill ['tʃɜ:tʃɪl], Winston: 温斯顿·丘吉尔, 第二次大战时期的英国首相。

5. Gladstone ['glædstən], William E.: 威廉·E·格莱斯顿 (1809—1898), 英国自由党领袖, 曾四度出任首相。

6. Disraeli [dis'reɪli], Benjamin: 本杰明·迪斯累里 (1804—1881), 英国保守党领袖, 首相。

7. James Callaghan ['kɑ:ləhən]: 詹姆斯·卡拉汉。

8. the Queen's request that she form a government: 女王请她组阁。request 之后, that 引起同位语从句, 虚拟语气, 表示建议与请求, 动词 form 用原形。

9. 10 Downing ['daʊniŋ] Street: 唐宁街十号, 英国首相官邸。

10. Saint Francis: 圣弗朗西琐, 基督教中世纪的苦行僧, 禁欲主义宗派的始祖。世界文学名著《神曲》的作者但丁就皈依他的教派。Assisi: 阿西西, 他的出生地, 在意大利中部。

11. confrontation: 对抗。

12. scaling down: 缩减。

Italian Cabinet Quits¹ as Parliament

Rejects Economic Plan by One Vote

Rome², Sept. 27 (Reuters)³—The three-party coalition government of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga⁴ resigned today after a one-vote defeat in Parliament over its economic proposals.

At least 30 of the Government's supporters deserted the coalition in the secret vote, which came 10 minutes after it had won a confidence motion in an open vote. Two members of the governing Christian Democratic Party⁵ arrived as the secret balloting closed, and it was ruled they were too late to vote.

As the Speaker announced the figures—297 for the Government and 298 against—Mr. Cossiga silently left the Chamber.

After a Cabinet meeting lasting only 15 minutes, the Prime Minister announced the resignation of his six-month-old Government, the 39th since the end of World War II. It included Socialists and Republicans as well as Christian Democrats and was the first in six years to have a parliamentary majority.

The Government's defeat comes as Italy faces major problems on several fronts.

Fiat⁶, the nation's largest private employer, plans to dismiss 14,000 workers, adding to an unemployment rate that is approaching 8 percent.

Reports that Iraq has stopped oil exports raise the prospect of a 20 percent shortfall in supplies to a country almost wholly dependent on imported energy.

And last month's bombing in Bologna⁷, which killed 84 people, raised fears that an extended government crisis could lead to a further upsurge of political violence.

(1980)

1. quit: 辞职(一般有被迫的含义)。
2. Rome (rɔ:m): 罗马(意大利首都)。
3. Reuter(s) ['rɔitə(z)]: 路透社。
4. Francesco Cossiga: 弗朗西斯科·科西嘉
5. Christian Democratic Party: 基督教民主党。
6. Fiat [fiət, 'fi:æt]: (缩略语) Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino 意大利都灵汽车制造厂, 通称菲亚特公司。
7. Bologna [bə'lounjə]: 波伦亚(意大利城市)。

Signor¹ Nenni dies aged 88

Rome², Jan. 1 (Reuter)—Pietro Nenni³, the “Grand Old Man”⁴ of Italian socialism, died today after a heart attack, aged 88.

Imprisoned as a subversive radical in his early years, he later mellowed⁵ to embrace⁶ a milder form of social democracy.

(The Times, 1980)

1. Signor [ˈsi:njɔː]: (意大利语) 先生。对男子的称呼，相当于英语的 Mr. 或 Sir。

2. Rome [rɔ:m]: 罗马 (意大利首都)。

3. Pietro Nenni: 皮特罗·南尼。

4. the Grand Old Man: 英国历史上对首相格莱斯顿的尊称，现在指各方面的元老。

5. mellow: (由于年纪和经验的生长) 变得温和、文雅和通情达理。

6. embrace: 信奉。

**Reagan Buoyed¹ by National Swing to Right;
Position Bolstered² by G.O.P.³ Senate Control**

A Turning Point Seen

Republicans Call Election Watershed⁴

Look to Party Realignment

By Hedrick Smith

President-elect⁵ Ronald Reagan⁶ began laying plans yesterday to carry out his pledge to cut Federal spending, his resolve bolstered by⁷ a national swing to the right that gave the Republicans control of the Senate for the first time in 26 years and gains at all other levels.

Republican leaders, elated and surprised at the dimensions⁸ of their victory on Tuesday, were calling the 1980 election a political watershed, potentially as important to party alignment⁹ as the Democratic victory of 1932¹⁰. It bettered the Republican triumph of 1952¹¹, when the party took the White House after 20 years of Democratic rule.

In addition to Mr. Reagan's landslide¹², 489 electoral voters¹³ to 49 for President Carter, the Republicans picked up¹⁴ 12 seats in the Senate¹⁵, 33 in the House of Representatives¹⁶, four governorship¹⁷ and more than 200 legislative seats around the country.

"This could be the breakpoint election in bringing about

a party realignment,” said Bill Brock, the Republican National Chairman. “In this election we have brought together the elements of a new coalition¹⁸. The cementing of that coalition depends on our performance in office.”

For Mr. Reagan, the Republican gains in Congress and particularly the defeat of such prominent liberal Democratic senators as George McGovern of South Dakota¹⁹, Frank Church of Idaho²⁰, Birch Bayh of Indiana²¹, and John C. Culver of Iowa²², means that he will have a more hospitable climate²³ on Capitol Hill²⁴ for his tax-cutting proposals, plans to increase the military budget and goal of pursuing a tougher negotiating line toward the Soviet Union.

(The New York Times, Nov. 5, 1980)

1. buoy: 举起, 支持。此处有推举上台之意。

2. bolster: 加强, 巩固。

3. G. O. P. = the Grand Old Party: 美国共和党的别称。

4. Watershed: 分水岭, 转折点之意。

5. President-elect: 当选总统, 当选为总统但未正式就职。

6. Ronald Reagan [ˈrɒnəld ˈræɡən]: 罗纳德·里根。

7. his resolve bolstered by: 这是由 his resolve (他的决心) 和过去分词短语 bolstered by a national swing to the right 组成的独立结构, 亦称独立分词短语, 用作状语, 表示行为方式、伴随情况。

8. dimensions: 规模。

9. Party alignment: 党的阵容。下文 party realignment 指党的重新组合。

10. Democratic victory of 1932: 指罗斯福在1932年总统选举中大败胡佛。

11. Republican triumph of 1952: 指1952年共和党候选人艾森豪威尔当选总统。

12. landslide: 选举中的一边倒, 压倒的优势。

13. electoral vote: 选举人票。

14. pick up: 增加。

15. the Senate ['senit]: 参议院。

16. the House of Representatives: 众议院。

17. governorship: Governor 是美国的州长, governorship 是州长的职位。

18. the elements of a new coalition: 新的联合的各派势力、各方面人士。

19. George McGovern [Mə'gɔ:vən] of South Dakota [də'kɔ:tə]: 南达科他州的乔治·麦戈文。

20. Frank Church [tʃɜ:tʃ] of Idaho ['aidəhou]: 爱达荷州的弗兰克·丘奇。

21. Birch Bayh [beih] of Indiana [indi'ænə]: 印第安纳州的伯奇·贝赫。

22. John C. Culver ['kʌlvə] of Iowa ['aiauə]: 衣阿华州的约翰·C·卡尔弗。

23. a more hospitable climate: 更友善的气氛。

24. Capitol Hill: 国会山, 通常指美国国会。

25,000 March for King¹

By Courtland Milloy and Athelia Knight

Washington Post Staff Writers

More than 25,000 black Americans² declared their own holiday in Washington yesterday.

Led by the charismatic musician, Stevie Wonder, they reported for a rally³ at the Washington Monument⁴, instead of work or school, in a national call to make the late Rev. Martin Luther King's birth a legal holiday.

The occasion was high-spirited, with the slain civil rights leader's son, Martin Luther King III⁵, delivering stirring oratory in his father's name⁶.

"My daddy had a speech where he asked, 'How long, Lord?' And the answer would be 'Not long'," said King. "Now I'm asking, how long, Lord, will it be before we get a holiday? Not long. No lie can live forever."

The crowd erupted with applause. On stage, civil rights activists—Ben Chavis, Dick Gregory and D. C. Mayor⁷ Marion Barry among them—nodded and stroked their chins⁸ while whispering, "just like his daddy."

The icy cold weather, which included about an inch of new snow, apparently did not deter the crowd, the largest gathering of blacks in Washington since African Liberation

Day in 1977. Estimates on crowd size, however, varied dramatically⁹, with U. S. Park Police¹⁰ claiming there were 15,000 participants. Other observers said the crowd numbered at least 25,000 but not the 200,000 claimed by the event's sponsors.

Activist-comedian¹¹ Gregory, predicting disagreement on the crowd size, drew applause when he looked out over the Monument grounds and said there were "goo gobs¹² of blacks out here."

(The Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1981)

1. King: Martin Luther King Jr., 小马丁·路德·金(1929—68), 美国著名的黑人领袖, 牧师。1963年8月领导了美国二十多万黑人向华盛顿汇集的空前示威游行——争取就业、争取自由的“自由进军”。1968年4月4日被种族主义者暗杀。他的遇害, 触发了美国黑人抗暴斗争, 席卷美国一百几十个城市。毛泽东主席于4月16日为此发表了《支持美国黑人抗暴斗争的声明》。

2. black Americans: 美国黑人。“African-American”, “Afro-American”, 一般指非洲黑人后裔的美国人。但一些资产阶级报纸叫他们为 nigger, 那是一种贬称, 是对黑人的侮辱。自从六十年代美国黑人运动风起云涌, 他们提出“Black is beautiful”的口号(此语出自《圣经·旧约》, Solomon's “Canticle of Canticles”: “I am black but beautiful”《雅歌》: “我虽然黑, 却是秀美。”)以来, black 一词大大提高了黑人的民族自觉和光荣感, 黑人群众喜欢这个词, 跟着报纸、电台也广泛使用这个词了。

3. they reported for a rally: 他们参加集会, (连下面 instead of work or school 一起读) 而不去上班或上学。report for, 报到。

4. Washington Monument: 华盛顿纪念碑。

5. Martin Luther King III: 马丁·路德·金三世。西方人往往祖、父、孙三代同名，父亲于其名之后加 Jr. (Junior)，意为“小”。孙子于其名之后加 the Third，意为“第三代”。

6. delivering stirring oratory in his father's name: 以他父亲的名义发表激动人心的演说。

7. D. C. Mayor: 华盛顿市长。D. C. [缩] District of Columbia (哥伦比亚特区) 是美国首都华盛顿的所在地。

8. stroked their chins: 用手摸摸下巴(表示欣慰、赞赏的动作)。

9. estimates on crowd size, however, varied dramatically: 可是，对到会人数有各种估计，彼此相差极大。

10. U. S. Park Police: 美国停车场警察。park, 停车场, parking, 停放汽车。

11. activist-comedian: (黑人运动) 积极分子兼喜剧演员。

12. goo gobs: (美俚) 密密麻麻的一大群。

Jiang Qing Sentenced to Death with Two-year Reprieve

Beijing, Jan. 25 (Xinhua)—Jiang Qing, a ringleader¹ of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Counter-Revolutionary Cliques, was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve and deprived of political rights permanently by the Special Court today.

The judgement passed by the Special Court pointed out that Jiang Qing, who acted as a ringleader in organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique.

According to the judgement, Jiang Qing has been found guilty of² organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law³ of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the Government as provided in Article 92⁴, of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes⁵ as provided in Article 102, and of framing and persecuting people⁶ as provided in Article 138.

"The crimes Jiang Qing committed caused particularly grave harm to the state and the people and her case was a particular flagrant⁷ one," the judgement said.

(1981)

1. ringleader: 头目、魁首。

2. to be found guilty of ...: 被裁决犯...罪。

3. as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law: 根据《刑法》第九十八条的规定。

4. of conspiring to overthrow the Government as provided in Article 92: 此句应接上面 has been found guilty of ... 一起读, 下同。根据《刑法》第九十二条规定犯有阴谋颠覆政府罪。

5. of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes: 犯有进行反革命宣传煽动罪。

6. of framing and persecuting people: 犯捏造事实诬告陷害他人罪。

7. flagrant: 罪恶昭彰的, 罪大恶极的。

Appeal To Simplify Law

By TERENCE SHAW

Legal Correspondent

Britain's laws should be written in simpler and clearer language so that ordinary people without "a special crossword puzzle mentality¹" can understand them, says the Law Society².

The Society also wants the Parliamentary counsels department³, which drafts bills, to be considerably expanded, or much more time allowed for legislation to be prepared.

It further seeks fuller consultation with practising lawyers⁴ and others with specialised knowledge of the subject.

Those consulted should be able to put their views directly to the Parliamentary draftsmen.

There should also be a new and extended Interpretative Act⁵ which lays down how specific words and expressions in Acts of Parliament⁶ should be interpreted.

It often happened that the practising lawyer, faced with legislation which he found difficult to understand or which he thought did not work in practice, concluded that this was because the draftsman “in his ivory tower⁷ is out of touch with practical realities⁸.”

The complicated way in which some statutes⁹ were drafted was often described in Parliament as creating “a paradise for lawyers”¹⁰. The Society comments: “We would like to say that it is certainly not our idea of paradise”.

(Daily Telegraph, Jan. 4, 1974)

1. a special crossword puzzle mentality: 专长于猜字谜的智力。
2. Law Society: 法学会。
3. Parliamentary counsels department: 议会法律顾问处。
4. practising lawyer: 执业律师。
5. Interpretative Act: 《解释法》。
6. Acts of Parliament: 议会法令。凡法律, 提交议会未经通过时是法案 (bill), 通过之后便成为法、法令 (act)。如 an Act of Grace, 大赦令。
7. ivory tower: 象牙之塔。
8. practical reality: 客观实际。
9. statute: (议会通过并写成正式文件的) 法令、法规。

10. “a paradise for lawyers”: “律师的乐园”。此处借喻英国法律之烦琐复杂，只有专攻法律的律师才能解释它运用它，犹如一处专供律师享用的乐园，普通人被屏诸门外。

Latinos¹ sue Anaheim² cops³

Los Angeles⁴

A class-action⁵ civil rights⁶ lawsuit filed in federal court here Nov. 30 accused Anaheim police and city officials of racist harassment and brutalization of the Chicano/Mexican community in Orange County⁸.

Anaheim is best known as the home of Disneyland⁹. But according to the suit filed by the Mexican-American Bar Association¹⁰ of Orange County and the American Civil Liberation Union¹¹, the city is more accurately described as a place where Latinos must “live in fear” of police who systematically harass, beat up, and needlessly arrest barrio¹² residents.

Although complaints had been mounting for years, the suit charges that Anaheim city officials knowingly tolerated these police practices. The community’s patience was exhausted last July 30 when police attacked a sports team and Latino families gathered in Anaheim’s Little People Park.

(The Guardian, Dec. 20, 1978)

1. Latino: (美语)拉丁美洲人。
2. Anaheim ['ænəhaim]: (地名)阿纳海姆。
3. cop: (美俚)警察。
4. Los Angeles [ləʊs 'ændʒələs] 洛杉矶(美国城市)。
5. class action: 类别诉讼(代表所有同样处境的人所采取的法律行动)。
6. civil rights: 公民权。
7. Chicano [ʃi'kɑ:nou]: 奇卡诺人(墨西哥裔美国公民或居民)
8. Orange County: 奥兰治县。
9. Disneyland ['diznɪlənd]: 迪斯尼乐园, 美国电影制片人、著名的动画片作家 Walt Disney (华尔特·迪斯尼, 1901—66)所经营的一个游乐场所。
10. Mexican-American Bar Association: 墨西哥裔美国人律师联合会。
11. American Civil Liberation Union: 美国人权解放同盟。
12. barrio ['bɑ:riou]: 美国(西南部)说西班牙语居民的集居地。

二、外交、国际事务

Japanese give Premier Zhao warm welcome

TOKYO¹, May 31—The Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here today for an official visit² which has as its main aim the improvement and extension of Sino-Japanese relations.

Zhao Ziyang was greeted warmly by the Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki³ at an official ceremony. Suzuki later gave a banquet in Zhao's honour⁴, according to a Xinhua report from Tokyo.

In reply to Suzuki's speech at the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "It is extremely important for China and Japan to establish a friendly and co-operative relationship that is durable, stable and unaffected by any changes in the international situation⁵." "To this end, a more solid foundation should be laid during the 1980s⁶."

Zhao was convinced that⁷ with the advance of China's cause of modernization⁸, the friendly and co-operative ties between China and Japan will expand more extensively in all realms⁹.

During the official welcoming ceremony about 300

people holding small national flags of both China and Japan gathered in front of the State Guest House and cheered and clapped when Zhao Ziyang arrived.

Zhao and Suzuki stood side by side as a military band played the national anthems of China and Japan. Zhao then reviewed a guard of honour.

During his stay in Japan, Zhao Ziyang will meet Emperor Hirohito¹⁰ and renew acquaintanceship with Japanese friends¹¹.

He will address a rally¹² under the auspices of¹³ various Japan-China friendship organisations and give a press conference¹⁴ in Tokyo. A joint press communique¹⁵ summing up the visit will be released later this week.

The Chinese Premier and his entourage¹⁶ are scheduled to tour Tokyo, Kobe¹⁷, Osaka¹⁸, Nara¹⁹ and Kyoto²⁰ during their stay.

Premier Suzuki will pay a return visit to China later this year.

(China Daily, 1982)

1. Tokyo ['toukjou]: 东京(日本首都)。
2. official visit: 正式访问。
3. Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki: 日本首相铃木善幸。
4. gave a banquet in Zhao's honour: 设宴招待赵(总理)。
5. durable, stable and unaffected by any changes in the international situation: 持久的、稳定的而且不受国际局势变动影

响的。

6. To this end, a more solid foundation should be laid during the 1980s: 为达到此目的, 必须在八十年代奠定更稳固的基础。

7. was convinced that...: 相信…。

8. with the advance of China's cause of modernization: 随着中国现代化建设事业的向前发展。

9. in all realms: 即 in all fields, 在所有的领域里; 全面地。

10. Emperor Hirohito [ˌhi:rɒuˈhi:tɒ]: (日本) 天皇裕仁。

11. renew acquaintanceship with Japanese friends: 和日本朋友们重叙。

12. address a rally: 在集会上讲话。

13. under the auspices of...: 由…召集(主持)的。

14. give a press conference: 举行记者招待会。

15. a joint press communiqué: 联合新闻公报。

16. his entourage [ˌɒntuˈrɑ:ʒ]: 他的(全体)随行人员。

17. Kobe [ˈkɒbi]: 神户。

18. Osaka [ˈɔ:səkə]: 大阪。

19. Nara [ˈnɑ:rə]: 奈良。

20. Kyoto [kiˈɒtɒ]: 京都。

Italian President Pertini in Peking

Peking, Sept. 18 (UPI)—Italian President Sandro Pertini¹ told his Chinese host Thursday their two nations should stand closer together to oppose the Soviets, the official Xinhua News Agency reported.

Pertini, 84, made the remark during a meeting with National People's Congress Chairman Ye Jianying, also 84, and new Premier Zhao Ziyang, Xinhua said.

According to the Chinese agency, Pertini said, "Today, especially, in defense of world peace, we need to stand together in the anti-fascist spirit to oppose those who try to impose hegemony on others."

The Chinese use the word "hegemony" to mean Soviet expansions. Ye took Pertini's statement as meaning exactly that, and expressed China's agreement with it.

The Xinhua report described Pertini and Ye as "two octogenarian anti-fascist veterans²."

Pertini said he accepted the presidency despite his advanced age because Parliament elected him by an overwhelming majority³.

Ye said he wanted to resign but the Congress had turned down his request. It was the first official disclosure that his resignation was rejected. He is the first top level leader

to have a request turned down by the Congress.

A colorful welcoming ceremony greeted the arrival of Pertini in Peking earlier in the afternoon. He flew in from the southern city of Canton⁴.

Flags of Italy and China fluttered over Tien An Men Square in front of the Great Hall of the People. Pertini, 84, walked down a red carpet in the bright autumn sunshine with his Chinese host and mounted a podium⁵.

From there he stood at attention as the military band played the national anthems of the two countries and reviewed an honor guard of the three armed services⁶.

A group of flower-waving children cheered Pertini and shouted "welcome". The Italian President broke into a broad smile⁷ and kissed a girl among the group.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily published an editorial welcoming the visit of Pertini. It said the visit turns a new page in relations between the two countries. Diplomatic ties were set up in 1970.

(1980)

1. Sandro Pertini: 桑德罗·佩蒂尼
2. two octogenarian anti-fascist veterans: 两位八十高龄的反法西斯老战士。
3. an overwhelming [ˌouvə'hwelmiŋ] majority: 压倒的多数。
4. Canton [ˈkæntən]: 广州, 另一旧译是 Kwangchow, 标准译名为 Guangzhou.

5. podium ['poudiəm]: 台、小坛。

6. an honor guard of the three armed services: (陆、海、空) 三军仪仗队。

7. broke into a broad smile 爽朗地笑了起来。

Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg¹ Presents Credentials²

Brussels³, March 26 (Xinhua) — Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary⁴ to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg⁵ Zheng Weizhi today presented his credentials to the Grand Duke of Luxembourg H.R.H. Jean⁶, according to a report from Luxembourg.

Grand Duke Jean held friendly talks with Ambassador Zheng Weizhi after the ceremony. In the afternoon, the Chinese Ambassador paid an official call on⁷ Prime Minister of Luxembourg Pierre Werner.

(1981)

1. Luxembourg ['lʌksəmbə:g]: 卢森堡。

2. present credentials [kri'denʃəlz]: 递交国书。

3. Brussels ['brʌslz]: 布鲁塞尔(比利时首都)。

4. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: 特命全权大使。

5. Grand Duchy ['dʌtʃi] of Luxembourg: 卢森堡大公国。

6. Grand Duke [dju:k] Jean: 大公让(人名)。

7. paid an official call on: 正式拜会。

Columbia¹ suspends diplomatic relations² with Cuba³

Bogota⁴, March 23 (Xinhua) — President Turbay⁵ announced here this evening that the Cuba's interference in Columbia's internal affairs had forced his government to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba as from today.

In a T.V. speech, he said that the government had recalled its diplomatic representatives in Cuba and the Foreign Ministry had informed the Cuban diplomats here of the government decision.

Turbay explained that the decision had "nothing to do with the Cuban Government's ideology, but was prompted by its acts of hostility." Recently, he said, a guerrilla of the M-19 Movement⁶ taken prisoner by government troops confessed to having undergone training in Cuba and the troops have also captured guerrillas' arms supplied by Cuba. "This is a most unfriendly attitude towards Columbia," he added.

The President went on to say that the Colombian Government had formally requested that the guerrillas who hijacked⁷ a Colombian plane to Cuba last December be extradited to Columbia⁸. But it received only an "ambiguous and evasive⁹" reply from Havana¹⁰.

President Turbay warned that "what has happened to

Columbia should put its neighbouring countries on guard against the same danger.”

Two days ago, Hermes Rodriguez, a guerrilla of the anti-government M-19 Movement captured in southern Columbia, told a press conference that about 80 members of M-19 Movement including himself were trained in Cuba for three months.

(1981)

1. Columbia [kə'λmbiə]: 哥伦比亚。

2. suspend diplomatic relations: 中断外交关系。

3. Cuba ['kju:bə]: 古巴。

4. Bogota [ˌbouɡə'tɑ:] 波哥大 (哥伦比亚首都)。

5. President Turbay: 图尔瓦伊总统。

6. M-19 movement: “四·一九”运动。

7. hijack ['haɪdʒæk]: 劫持, 绑架 (飞机、车辆)。

8. requested that the guerrillas ... be extradited: requested 后的宾语从句之谓语动词用虚拟语气, 即 should be 或 be。全句意为, 要求将去年十二月劫持一架哥伦比亚飞机到古巴去的游击队员引渡回哥伦比亚。

9. “ambiguous and evasive” reply: “含糊的闪烁其词的”答复。

10. Havana [hə'veɪnə]: 哈瓦那 (古巴首都)。

Developing nations set objectives

CARACAS¹, May 18 (Reuter via Xinhua) — Foreign ministers and top representatives from 122 developing nations meet today² to define their relations with industrialized countries and outline formulas for international cooperation³.

Thirty-five foreign ministers from the “group of 77”⁴ developing nations will be present and other member-countries are expected to be represented by high-level non-ministerial delegations at the two-day meeting.

Over the past week, working commissions of the group⁵ have analysed common objectives on raw materials, energy, trade, development, finance, exchange of technology, and industrialisation.

The Group of 77 was set up as an informal grouping within the United Nations in 1964. It works closely with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to promote trade. The number of member-countries has since grown.

The commissions, whose members include countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)⁶, agreed on a meeting of stateowned energy companies in Vienna next year⁷.

The Group of 77 favours setting up its own multina-

tional energy companies.

The two-day meeting in Caraballeda⁸, near Caracas, will be opened by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins⁹.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. Caracas [kə'rækəs]: 加拉加斯(委内瑞拉首都)。

2. meet today: 定于今天开会(动词的一般现在时表述即将发生的事)。这是一篇预告新闻,从下文 will be present(将出席)、are expected to be represented by...(预料将由...代表出席)便知会议将要举行。

3. outline formulas for international cooperation: 拟订国际合作的方案。

4. "group of 77": "七十七国集团"。

5. working commissions of the group: 该集团的各个工作委员会。

6. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC 读 ['ou'pek]): 石油输出国组织。

7. agreed on a meeting of stateowned energy companies in Vienna [vi'enə] next year: 同意明年在维也纳举行一次(各国的)国营能源公司的会议。

8. Caraballeda [ˌkərəvə'li:də]: 卡拉瓦列达。

9. Venezuelan [ˌvene'zweɪlən] President Luis Herrera Campins: 委内瑞拉总统路易斯·埃雷拉·坎平斯。

UNCTAD 22nd Session Ends

Geneva¹, March 21 (AFP)—The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Council² Friday night closed its 22nd session with an agreement to create a body to study protectionism³, technology transfers⁴ and the planning of worldwide trade and production structures⁵.

Members resolved by acclamation to set up a committee⁶, which would meet at each spring session of the UNCTAD Council meetings⁷. The Committee would examine the problems of protectionism and trade planning as exposed by studies of the UNCTAD Secretariat.

The Council did not, however, act on a non-aligned nations' motion to set up a permanent staff of experts to examine the problems⁸.

The analysis will be worldwide, rather than limited to certain countries as also requested by the non-aligned nations⁹, the Council's Swiss representative said.

Discussion of technology transfers will take place in three sectors: durable goods¹⁰, food product processing¹¹ and energy, the Council decided.

The Council also approved a U.N. General Assembly¹² motion asking it to create an intergovernmental group¹³ on

the developing countries' loss of trained researchers to industrialized nations¹⁴.

Some developing countries have asked to be compensated¹⁵ for this phenomenon, but industrialized nations have balked¹⁶, noting that¹⁷ trained executives often leave their countries of origin for religious or political reasons. (1981)

1. Geneva [dʒi'ni:və]: 日内瓦(瑞士城市)。

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Council: 联合国贸易与发展会议理事会。

3. protectionism: 保护(贸易)主义。

4. technology transfers: 技术转让。

5. the planning of worldwide trade and production structures: 全世界贸易和生产结构的规划。

6. Members resolved by acclamation to set up a committee: 会员们(理事国)鼓掌通过决议成立一委员会。

7. which would meet at each spring session of the UNCTAD Council meetings: 该委员会将在每年春季联合国贸易与发展会议理事会举行会议期间开会。

8. the Council did not act on a non-aligned nation's motion to set up a permanent staff of experts to examine the problems: 理事会没有就不结盟国家提出的一项动议, 成立永久性的专家机构来研究这些问题。

9. the analysis will be worldwide, rather than limited to certain countries as also requested by the non-aligned nations: (该委员会所进行的)研究将是全世界范围的, 而不是像不结盟国家所要求的那样仅限于某些国家的。

10. durable goods: 耐用物品(如家庭用具、汽车、机械等)。

11. food product processing: 食品加工。
12. U.N. General Assembly: 联合国大会。
13. an intergovernmental group: 政府间的组织。
14. on the developing countries' loss of trained researchers to industrialized nations: 研究发展中国家的受过训练的研究人员外流到工业化国家(的问题)。
15. asked to be compensated: 要求赔偿。
16. balk: 阻挠。
17. noting that...: 指出…。

Talks 'unlikely to achieve anything'¹

HAMLET MINUS THE GHOST²: RAJA³

Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam said today that the way the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees⁴ has been structured it is unlikely to achieve anything.

Mr. Rajaratnam, who was the ninth speaker today, said: "The way this conference is structured, it is unlikely to achieve anything.

"Once again, we are being asked to produce Hamlet without introducing the ghost⁵.

"Maybe I am wrong. Maybe Hamlet can be presented without the ghost. My delegation does not think so, but it will not obstruct this experiment and will even try to be helpful⁶.

"All I can hope for, should this approach fail for the

third time, is that the world community summons up enough courage to produce Hamlet with the ghost⁷," he said.

Because he could not bring the ghost in, Mr. Rajaratnam said he had left him outside in the form of a booklet published by the Singapore Foreign Ministry dealing with other aspects of the problem⁸.

The 32-page booklet contains reprints of news articles on the 'boat people'⁹—dealing with Hanoi's¹⁰ apparent psychological warfare and statements already made by ASEAN¹¹ ministers on the subject.

(The Straits Times, July 21, 1979)

1. Talks 'unlikely to achieve anything': 会谈“不可能取得任何成果”。这是辅助标题，相当于中文新闻标题中的引题（眉题）。

2. Hamlet minus the ghost: 没有鬼魂的《汉姆雷特》。

3. Raja: 拉贾。即 Rajaratnam 拉贾拉南（在标题中往往将长的人名缩略）。

4. the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees: 讨论印度支那难民问题的日内瓦会议。

5. to produce Hamlet without introducing the ghost: 上演《汉姆雷特》却没有让鬼魂出场。Hamlet 是莎士比亚的悲剧《汉姆雷特》，the ghost 是剧中汉姆雷特的父王的鬼魂。the ghost 在此处借喻越南。讨论越南难民问题，而越南不参加会议，所以说“不可能取得任何成果”。

6. "Maybe I am wrong. Maybe Hamlet can be presented without the ghost. My delegation does not think so, but it will not obstruct this experiment and will even try to be helpful":

“也许我错了。也许《汉姆雷特》没有鬼魂也能上演。我的代表团可不这样看问题，不过它（即我的代表团）不会阻挠这次尝试，而且将力图提供帮助”。

7. “All I can hope for, should this approach fail for the third time, is that the world community summons up enough courage to produce Hamlet with the ghost”: “我希望，如果这个办法第三次失败了，那么，世界大家庭就应该鼓起足够的勇气来上演有鬼魂出场的《汉姆雷特》。”

8. Because he could not bring the ghost in, Mr. Rajaratnam said he had left him outside in the form of a booklet published by the Singapore Foreign Ministry dealing with other aspects of the problem: 拉贾拉南先生说，因为他不能把鬼魂带进会场来，他已经把它以小册子的形式留在场外，这就是新加坡外交部印发的一本小册子，其中讨论到这个问题的其他方面。

9. “boat people”: “船民”。因印支难民多乘船外逃，故西方记者称之为“船民”，渐渐成为“难民”的代名。

10. Hanoi [hæ'noi]: 河内（越南首都）。

11. ASEAN: [缩] Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 东南亚国家联盟，简称“东盟”。

U.N.¹ Again Urges Soviet to Get Out² of Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 20—The General Assembly today overwhelmingly³ repeated its call⁴ for the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan⁵, but in markedly⁶ softer tones.

The vote, which was 111 to 22⁷, with 12 abstentions⁸ and 9 countries either absent or not voting, was about the same as the original one last January. The substance⁹ of today's resolution, however, was watered down¹⁰.

On neither occasion has the Assembly mentioned the Soviet Union by name¹¹, but has simply demanded a pull-out¹² of "foreign troops". The January appeal, however, urged "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal"; today's resolution deletes¹³ the word "unconditional".

The earlier resolution "strongly deplores¹⁴" the military intervention in Afghanistan. Today's¹⁵ views it with "grave concern"¹⁶.

Nevertheless, the outcome was a resounding diplomatic defeat for the Soviet Union, whose delegates here have labored long and hard in the corridors¹⁷ to overturn¹⁸ the January resolution. The vote in January was 104 in favor, 18 against, with 18 abstentions.

(The New York Times, Nov. 21, 1980)

1. U.N.: [缩] United Nations 联合国。
2. get out: 离开, 撤离。
3. overwhelmingly [ˌouvə'welmiŋli]: 压倒多数地。
4. call: 要求, 请求。
5. Afghanistan [æf'gænistæn]: 阿富汗。
6. markedly [mɑ:kɪdli]: 显著地。 in markedly softer tones:
语调显然温和了。
7. The vote ... was 111 to 22: 表决结果是一百一十一票赞成、二十二票反对。
8. abstention [æb'stenʃən]: 弃权
9. substance: 实质。
10. water down: 冲淡。
11. On neither occasion has the Assembly mentioned the Soviet Union by name, ... 这是倒装结构, 目的在于强调。句子的意思是: 不论在上次还是这次, 大会都没有点苏联的名, ……
12. pullout: 撤出。
13. delete: 删掉。
14. deplore [di'plɔ:]: 表示遗憾。
15. Today's = Today's resolution 今天的决议。
16. grave concern: 严重关注。
17. in the corridors: 在各走廊里 (指在会场外)。
18. overturn: 推翻。

三、军 事

Flash¹ China's Launching of Carrier

Rocket² to Pacific Successful

Beijing, May 18 (Xinhua)—China achieved complete success this morning in launching its first carrier rocket to the destined area in the Pacific Ocean.

Peking, May 18 (Reuter) — China today successfully test fired a long-range rocket into the Central Pacific Ocean, boosting its space research programme³ and adding significantly to its strategic missile capability⁴.

A brief announcement by the New China News Agency said only: "China achieved complete success this morning in launching its first carrier rocket to the destined area in the Pacific Ocean."

Diplomatic sources said the success of the test demonstrated China had the capacity to hit targets in European Russia⁵ and the continental United States⁶ with its strategic missile force.

The announcement gave no details of the launching site in China or the type of rocket tested, although the authorities said it would not carry either a nuclear or conventional

warhead⁷.

In Canberra⁸ it was announced that two Australian naval vessels watched the rocket's splash down⁹ in the company of 18 Chinese ships in the area, including a guided missile destroyer¹⁰, a supply tanker¹¹ and a submarine rescue ship¹².

The Australian Defence Ministry said that the ships, photographs of which were released¹³, were believed to be the most distantly deployed Chinese vessels ever observed¹⁴.

Western experts have said China has developed an intercontinental ballistic missile¹⁵, believed to be a two-stage-liquid-fuelled rocket¹⁶ with the designation CSS-X-4¹⁷. It is also believed to be developing a three-stage rocket, possibly based on the CSS-X-4 and designated the "Long March 3" for use in satellite launchings and space research.

It was not known which — if either — of these rockets was tested today.

The country is expected to concentrate its space plans primarily on communications satellites¹⁸ for the time being, cooperating in this with some West European countries and the United States.

(1980)

1. flash: 快讯。

2. carrier rocket: 运载火箭。

3. boosting its space research programme: 推进了它的空

间研究计划。

4 adding significantly to its strategic missile capability: 大大增强了它的战略导弹能力。

5. European Russia: 欧洲俄罗斯, 即苏联的欧洲部分。

6. the continental United States: 美国本土, 即除 (在太平洋的) 夏威夷州之外的美国。

7. conventional warhead: 常规 (武器的) 弹头。

8. Canberra ['kænbərə]: 堪培拉 (澳大利亚首都)。

9. splash down: 溅落。

10. guided missile destroyer: 导弹驱逐舰。

11. supply tanker: 供应油船。

12. submarine rescue ship: 潜艇救护船。

13. photographs of which were released: (这些舰艇的) 照片已经发表了。

14. were believed to be the most distantly deployed Chinese vessels ever observed: 据信是迄今见到派遣到最远去的中国舰艇。

15. intercontinental ballistic missile: 洲际弹道导弹。

16. two-staged-liquid-fuelled rocket: 两级液体燃料火箭。

17. the designation CSS-X-4: 型号 CSS-X-4。这是西方给我们的导弹取名。(下面的“Long March 3”‘长征三号’也如此) 意为 China surface to surface experimental-No. 4 (中国地对地实验 4 号)。

18. communications satellites: 通讯卫星。

Fierce Fighting Between Afghan Guerrillas And Soviet Troops in Kandahar

Islamabad¹, April 15 (Xinhua) — Afghan Muslim guerrillas² and Soviet aggressor troops fought fiercely for three successive days starting from April 12 for the control of Kandahar³ Headquarters of Kandahar Province bordering Pakistan, according to the Agency Afghan Press⁴ today.

On the night of April 12, valiant Muslim fighters launched a major offensive on the enemy troops. Encounters took place in several parts of the city, taking a heavy toll of the enemy side⁵.

The freedom fighters took control of a large part of the city till the evening of April 13 by frustrating all Soviet and Afghan attempts of reinforcement by land⁶.

However, the Soviet troops succeeded in sending reinforcement to the city by helicopters on April 14. Now they are in a better position to resist attacks from the Afghan patriots.

(1981)

1. Islamabad [is'la:məbɑ:d] 伊斯兰堡（巴基斯坦首都）。
2. Afghan Muslim guerrillas: 阿富汗穆斯林游击队。
3. Kandahar [kɑ:ndə'hɑ:]: 坎大哈（阿富汗城市）。
4. Agency Afghan Press: 阿富汗新闻社。
5. taking a heavy toll of the enemy side: 使敌方伤亡甚众。

6. frustrating all Soviet and Afghan attempts of reinforcement by land: 粉碎苏阿军从陆上增援的一切试图。

US Senate approves defence bill

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter via Xinhua)—The Senate approved by 92 votes to 1 yesterday a 136.5 billion dollars bill authorising the purchase of ships, aircraft and weapons and defence research and development for the 1982 financial year.

The bill, the largest US peacetime defence measure¹, gives President Reagan virtually everything he wanted in his drive to boost US military strength. It is part of his total defence budget request of 222.2 billion dollars.

The House of Representatives has yet to pass its version of a defence bill.

The Senate added 31.2 million dollars to the bill to develop sensors for an early warning system against missile attack², and called for acceleration of programme for a space laser weapon to knock out Soviet missiles before they reach their targets³.

It approved a non-binding resolution supporting the aim of resuming arms control talks with the Soviet Union but did not set any timetable.

The bill provides 2.4 billion dollars to continue devel-

opment of the MX missile and its controversial basing system⁴ under which 200 missiles would be shuttled around 4,600 concrete shelters to confuse Soviet targetters⁵.

The bill also defers the Reagan Administration's request for a 10th Trident submarine⁶ because of production problems. It provides money for a replacement for the aging B-52 bomber, although the Administration still has to decide what type of plane it wants.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. the largest US peacetime defence measure: 美国和平时
期最庞大的防务措施。

2. to develop sensors for an early warning system against
missile attack: 为预防导弹袭击的预警系统研制传感器。

3. called for acceleration of a programme for a space laser
weapon to knock out Soviet missiles before they reach their
targets: 要求加速研制空间激光武器, 使苏联导弹在到达目标之前就
被击落。

4. its controversial basing system: 它的有争议的基地系统。

5. 200 missiles would be shuttled around 4,600 concrete
shelters to confuse Soviet targetters: 200个导弹将在4,600个钢
筋混凝土掩蔽所轮回穿梭地安放, 使苏联人摸不清目标。

6. defers the Reagan Administration's request for a 10th
Trident submarine: 推迟了里根政府要求更新十分之一三叉戟潜艇
的计划。

U. S. Builds Tank Killer¹ for Europe

By George C. Wilson

The Washington Post Staff Writer

The Pentagon's² research chief³ said yesterday that the United States has developed a new family of weapons lethal enough eventually to offset the Soviet advantage in armor along the NATO front⁴.

The key part of the new weaponry is a detection system that can find tanks on the battlefield by the way nature's radio waves bounce off them⁵.

Combining this sensor with advanced guidance system for missiles, bombs and artillery shells⁶ promises to "change the face of battle," Pentagon research director William J. Perry said in an interview, to the same extent the air plane and radar changed World War II tactics⁷.

"What I'm giving you is not a fantasy," said Perry in discussing millimeter wave detection system⁸. "The question is not whether. The question is when⁹." He said the weapon could be deployed as early as the late 1980s and "would make a profound difference" before 1990.

The research director said "millimeter wave components¹⁰ didn't even exist five years ago" but have now been tested, fulfilling the hopes of the Pentagon's technical experts.

The tiny antenna¹¹ for detecting the distinctive patterns

of radio waves bouncing off metal¹² is put in the nose of¹³ a missile, bomb or artillery shell and harnessed to a computer the size of a package of cigarettes¹⁴.

After being fired somewhere near the target, the antenna-computer combination inside the missile or bomb takes over and guides the whole business smack into the metal¹⁵—such as a tank on the ground or a ship on the sea.

“A single foot soldier can stand up against a tank” with this weapon, said Perry. In World War II, a soldier had to be within 10 yards of a tank to destroy it. With this new weapon, he can stand a mile away and not worry about his aim.

“He just has to aim it in the direction of the tank or cloud of smoke surrounding it¹⁶,” Perry said. The bazooka-like missile¹⁷ “flies over the tank, then this little wave sensor searches for it, finds it and destroys it.”

(The Washington Post, March 22, 1980)

1. tank killer: 歼击坦克的武器。

2. Pentagon [ˈpentəɡən]: 五角大楼, 即美国国防部。

3. research chief: 负责研制(武器)的首脑。

4. lethal enough eventually to offset the Soviet advantage in armor along NATO front: 其克敌制胜的能力最终足以消除苏联在北约前线的装甲(坦克)优势。

5. can find tanks on the battlefield by the way nature's radio waves bounce off them: 靠天然无线电波从它们(坦克)身上反射出来就能在战场上找到坦克。

6. combining this sensor with advanced guidance systems for missiles, bombs and artillery shells: 把这种感应器与装在导弹、炸弹和大炮弹上的先进制导系统结合起来。

7. promises to "change the face of battle", to the same extent the air plane and radar changed World War II tactics: 可望“改变战役的面貌”，相当于飞机和雷达改变了第二次世界大战的战术。 to the same extent..., 相当于…的程度。

8. millimeter wave detection system: 毫米波侦察系统。

9. "What I'm giving you is not a fantasy", "The question is not whether. The question is when,": “我给你讲的并不是幻想，”“问题不在于能不能制造。问题在何时能制造出来。”

10. component: 元件。

11. antenna [æn'tenə]: 天线。

12. the distinctive patterns of radio waves bouncing off metal: (碰到)金属体就反射出来的特殊无线电波。

13. is put in the nose of...: 安装在…的头部。

14. harnessed to a computer the size of a package of cigarettes: 连接上一个香烟盒大小的电脑。

15. takes over and guides the whole business smack into the metal: 开始工作并制导整个弹体击中金属体。 the whole business, 整个事物，整个物体。

16. he just has to aim it in the direction of the tank or cloud of smoke surrounding it: 他只须朝坦克或坦克周围的浓烟方向瞄准。

17. bazooka-like missile: 火箭筒似的飞弹。

GIs¹ in '53 A-Test² Positioned To Evoke 'Fear Responses'³

Thousands of soldiers and marines⁴ were exposed to radiation that may have exceeded permissible limits in 1953 Nevada nuclear maneuvers⁵ in order to evoke their 'fear responses' to nuclear war.

Documents obtained from the Army⁶ and other government sources revealed that before the test series began, the Atomic Energy Commission⁷ warned that the troops might be endangered by harmful radiation.

Responsibility for their safety was assumed by the Pentagon, according to official notes on the tests⁸.

Today some of these troops are contending that their illnesses, such as cancer and genetic problems, stem from the radiation absorbed at the test shots 26 years ago.

The documents showed that the troops were moved closer to ground zero⁹ after a 1952 test series proved "not realistic enough to evoke fear responses among the participating troops".

(The Washington Post, April 25, 1979)

1. GI ['dʒi:'ai]: 美国兵。复数为 GIs 或 GI's.

2. A-Test: Atomic Bomb Test, 原子弹试验。

3. to evoke 'fear responses': 引起 '恐惧反应'。

4. marines: 海军陆战队队员。
5. 1953 Nevada nuclear maneuvers: 1953年内华达州核武器实战演习。
6. the Army: (美国)陆军部。
7. Atomic Energy Commission: 原子能委员会。
8. responsibility for their safety was assumed by the Pentagon, according to official notes on the tests: 根据这次试验的正式文件, 他们的安全由美国国防部负责。
9. ground zero: 零地区(核爆心投影点)。

START announced to begin June 29

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Xinhua)—US President Reagan announced yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union will begin strategic arms reduction talks (START)¹ in Geneva on June 29.

Speaking at a Memorial Day² ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery³ Reagan also said that the United States will abide by the old SALT treaties⁴ “so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint.”

The United States and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement shortly before Reagan's formal announcement. “Both sides attach great importance to these negotiations,” the statement says.

The US delegation will be headed by Ambassador Edward Rowny⁵. His Soviet counterpart will be Amba-

sador V. P. Karpov.⁵

Earlier last month Reagan proposed a sharp reduction beginning with a one-third cutback on the current level of missile warheads⁷. In response to the US proposal, Soviet President Brezhnev⁸ said on May 18 that the essence of Reagan's plan was "absolutely unilateral in nature"⁹ and "directly prejudicing" to Soviet security¹⁰. However, Brezhnev said his country was willing to negotiate an agreement. He advocated a nuclear freeze, which was later rebutted by Reagan as a design to maintain Soviet superiority.

(China Daily, June 2, 1982)

1. Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START): 削减战略武器会谈。

2. Memorial Day: (美国)死难烈士纪念日(每年五月的最后一个星期一)。

3. Arlington National Cemetery: 阿灵顿国家公墓。

4. SALT treaties: 限制战略武器会谈条约。 SALT, [缩] Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

5. Ambassador Edward Rowny: 爱德华·罗尼大使。

6. Ambassador V. P. Karpov: V. P. 卡尔波夫大使。

7. beginning with a one-third cutback on the current level of missile warheads: 一开始就把现有导弹弹头削减三分之一。

8. Soviet President Brezhnev: 苏联主席勃列日涅夫。

9. absolutely unilateral in nature: 纯粹片面性的 unilateral, 一边的, 单方面的。

10. directly prejudicing to Soviet security: 直接危害苏联的安全。

四、经济、财贸

China's economic readjustment in eyes of foreign, overseas economists and businessmen

Hangzhou, March 28 (Xinhua) — China's current economic readjustment is "realistic", according to a number of foreign and overseas economists and businessmen attending the World Economy Symposium¹, which closed here today.

This readjustment, according to Dr Peter Drysdale from Australian National University², represents a "sensible approach" to the management of balancing development, with respect to international payment and also to domestic consumption and investment³.

"Strong international payment and a strong control of domestic inflation," he said, would be highly evaluated by people abroad.

Stress on agriculture, light industry and the complimentary development in the communications and transportation, he added, would meet the needs of the people for consumer goods and help develop exports.

Fung King Hey⁴, Chairman of the Sun Hung Kai (China) Ltd. in Hongkong⁵, said that China's current

economic readjustment was very much an effort to undertake what was within the country's means⁶ and adjustments were made in accordance with economic principles⁷.

Gunther Schmidt-Weyland⁸, member of the Board of Managing Directors of the DG Bank of West Germany⁹, welcomed China's move to expand medium-sized enterprises. He said he hoped to see their development of relations with similar undertakings in other countries.

More medium-sized factories mean more distribution of industries in the country and benefit to more people. More people will be educated and trained in these factories, he said.

He held that it is of great significance for China to develop agriculture and increase food production. "Because food in the future will become much more expensive due to various factors," he predicted.

(1981)

1. the World Economy Symposium: 世界经济讨论会。

2. Dr Peter Drysdale from Australian National University: 澳大利亚国立大学的彼得·德赖斯代尔博士。Peter Drysdale ['pi:tə 'draizdeil]

3. This readjustment represents a "sensible approach" to the management of balancing development, with respect to international payment and also to domestic consumption and investment: 这次(经济)调整,既照顾到国际收支情况,又照顾到国内的消费和投资,对于维持平衡发展是一项“明智的方针”。

4. Fung King Hey: 冯景禧。

5. the Sun Hung Kai (China) Ltd. in Hongkong: 香港新鸿基(中国)有限公司。

6. China's current economic readjustment was very much an effort to undertake what was within the country's means: 中国目前的经济调整, 非常清楚, 就是力求量力而行。 within the country's means, 就国家财力之所能及。

7. adjustments were made in accordance with economic principles: 调整工作是按照经济规律进行的。

8. Gunther Schmidt-Weyland: 贡特尔·施密特—魏兰德。

9. member of the Board of Managing Directors of the DG Bank of West Germany: 西德德意志合作银行管理委员会成员。

Guangzhou fair closes, trade booms

GUANGZHOU, May 15 (UPI via Xinhua) — The 49th Guangzhou (Canton) Trade Fair¹ closes today with its reputation intact² as a bonanza for the first-time China trader³ and an important market for produce⁴ from the world's largest nation.

Fair Deputy Secretary-General Wu Shengyuan said business was up compared with US \$2 billion worth of export contracts inked⁵ at last Spring's Fair, but Chinese officials provided no figures for this year.

Nearly 23,000 foreign businessmen attended the month-long fair, with Hongkong traders by far the largest single

group. Included in the total were 1,000 Americans representing about 70 US companies.

"The Guangzhou Trade Fair is important, especially to the smaller trader. For the first-time trader, it's a real boom," one diplomatic source said.

As officials tallied sales⁶ Friday, businessmen huddled with Chinese trade cadres, signing contracts in last-minute deals.

Foodstuffs, including frozen shrimp and canned goods destined for the world's Chinese restaurants, were the biggest seller⁷, trade analysts said.

"Macy's sent out⁸ a big buying team to line up shirts⁹," one trade source said.

Imports by China were not pushed¹⁰ this year because of the country's economic retrenchment¹¹. But Wu said China contracted to buy chemical fibre from some large international companies.

Several items were expensive and in short supply, including goose feathers for down products¹² like comforters and rabbit fur.

Chinese officials expressed confidence about the fair's future and decided to hold a special celebration in October for the institution's 50th anniversary, the diplomatic sources said.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. 49th Guangzhou (Canton) Trade Fair: 第四十九届广州商品交易会。

2. reputation intact: 名不虚传, 名符其实。

3. a bonanza for the first-time China trader: 对初次同中国做生意的人是一个生财之道。

4. produce ['prɒdʒu:z]: n. 农产品 (总称), 故其前不用冠词。

5. ink: (美俚) 签署 (契约)。

6. tallied sales: 计算交易额。

7. the biggest sellers: 最大宗的销售品。

8. Macy ['meisi]: 梅西公司, 纽约的百货公司。Macy's sent out = Macy has sent out.

9. line up shirts: 采购衬衣。

10. were not pushed: 没有增加。

11. economic retrenchment: 紧缩经济, 厉行节约。

12. down: n. 羽绒, down products, 羽绒制品。

British Joblessness Hit 10.2% in April

London — Unemployment in the United Kingdom topped 10%¹ of the workforce in April, producing anguished new complaints from British labor and industry.

The April figures showed an increase in registered joblessness to a *seasonally adjusted* 2,466,000 persons² from 2,380,800 the previous month and 1,456,200 the year earlier. The unemployment rate rose to 10.1 from 9.9% in March and 6% a year ago, the Department of Employment said,

Len Murray, General Secretary of Trades Union Congress³, the British labor confederation⁴, said the "figures set another dismay and depressing post-World War II record."

The Confederation of British Industry⁵, a major employer group⁶, described the jobless rise as a "matter of both regret and concern." The CBI said it already has predicted that the number of unemployed will rise to three million by the end of the year.

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, April 25, 1981)

1. topped 10%: 超过百分之十。

2. an increase in registered joblessness to a *seasonally adjusted* 2,466,000 persons: 已登记的经过季节性调整的失业人数增加到2,466,000人。

3. Trades Union Congress (TUC): (英国)职工大会。

4. the British labor confederation: 英国的劳工联合组织, 是 Trades Union Congress 的同位语, 说明它的性质。

5. Confederation of British Industry (CBI): 英国工业联合会。

6. a major employer group: 一个重要的雇主团体。是 Confederation of British Industry 的同位语, 说明它的性质。

Italian workers strike for solid pay rise

Rome, March 26 (UPI)—More than 30,000 workers from all over Italy marched through Rome Thursday to protest the austerity economic program announced by Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani¹ in a desperate attempt to curb Italy's 20 percent inflation.

In Parliament, where the annual budget debate started Wednesday, Communist and other opposition members demanded the resignation of Forlani's five-month-old coalition government.

The marchers mainly represented the nation's city transport workers, whose negotiations for solid wage increases and national work contracts² have been shelved³ by the government as part of the austerity crackdown⁴.

The marchers shouted: "We want a government that governs" and "The Forlani Government does not scare us, the working class is strong and will win."

The Rome demonstration coincided with a nationwide strike of bus, streetcar and subway services in all Italian cities. The marchers caused huge traffic jams in a city already clogged with commuters' automobiles⁵ because of the bus strike.

Simultaneously a separate 24-hour strike by cabin crews

and flight engineers of the Alitalia⁶ and ATI⁷ airlines stopped all except a few intercontinental flights from Rome and Naples⁸ airports.

The strikes were backed by the unified leadership of Italy's three main unions, with the Communist General Labor Confederation⁹ calling most of the shots¹⁰.

(1981)

1. Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani: 阿诺多·福拉尼总理
2. negotiations for solid wage increase and national work contracts: 要求切实增加工资和签订全国性工作合同的谈判。
3. have been shelved: 被搁置起来, 停止举行。
4. the austerity crackdown: 厉行节约的限制措施。
5. commuter's automobiles: 上下班乘坐的汽车。
6. Alitalia: 意大利国际航空公司。
7. ATI: 意大利航空运输公司。
8. Naples ['neɪplz]: 那不勒斯(意大利港市)。
9. the Communist General Labor Confederation: 共产党的(意大利)总工会
10. calling the shots: 发号施令。

Shipyard workers okey¹ strike

With a thunderous shout of “Aye²,” several thousand Newport News, Va., shipyard³ workers voted Dec. 10 to authorize a strike.

The vote allows union leaders to call a walkout if negotiations at the 19,000-worker Tenneco Co. yard become deadlocked. If a strike is called, it would be the biggest ever south of the Mason-Dixon line⁴.

(The Guardian, Dec. 20, 1979)

1. okay: vt. 赞成。

2. “Aye” [ai]: 表示赞成的声音。

3. Newport News, Va., shipyard: 弗吉尼亚州纽波特纽斯的造船厂。Va. [缩] Virginia, 弗吉尼亚州。

4. Mason-Dixon line: or Mason and Dixon line, 梅森-迪克森线。美国内战前是北方自由各州和南方蓄奴各州的分界线，现在是美国北方和南方的分界线。

Big biz eats others, small fry are eaten

Special to China Daily

The attrition rate among the biggest US corporations is lethal.

It isn't so much that competitive forces are at work, but because of the acquisitive nature² of big companies. Like cannibals, they like to eat each other up.

"Fortune" magazine³, the well-known indicator of corporate strength, has its Fortune 500 list. Begun in 1955, it's a roster of the 500 largest US manufacturing companies, ranked by sales volume⁴.

The just issued 1980 standings, compared to those of 1970, paint a clear picture.

Of the 500 that made the roster in 1970, 100 companies are off the 1980 list.

Some of these firms don't make the list because their sales are too low. In 1970, a company ranked among the top 500 if sales were over \$165.7 million. Today, the No. 500 company, Fiat-Allis of Deerfield, Illinois⁵, had sales of \$447.6 million last year.

Among the companies off the list is Arvin Industries, the Columbus, Indiana, firm⁶ that supplies almost two-thirds of the mufflers on US-made cars.

But many of the companies on the 1970 roster have disappeared into the folds of other companies⁷. Here are a few:

Anaconda⁸, the big copper company now belongs to the oil firm Atlantic-Richmond⁹; Otis Elevator¹⁰ to United Technologies¹¹, which has also taken over Del Monte canned products¹²; Green Giant¹³ is in the hands of Pillsbury, the flour company¹⁴; Simmons, the mattress firm¹⁵, was acquired by Bayer of Germany.

One other thing. This analysis also shows that not a single company ranked among the top 100 in 1970 was acquired by another company, which means that if you get big enough, everyone else is afraid to knock you off.

For the rest, they just keep eating others or get gobbled up.

(China Daily, May 26, 1981)

1. big biz: = big business, 大公司, 大企业。

2. acquisitive nature: (巧)取(豪)夺的本性。

3. "Fortune" magazine: (美国)《幸福》杂志。

4. Fortune 500 list, it's a roster of the 500 largest US manufacturing companies, ranked by sales volume: “幸福五百家”, 是按销售总量来排列的美国最大的制造业公司的名单。

5. Fiat-Allis of Deerfield, Illinois: 伊利诺斯州迪尔菲尔德的菲亚特—阿利斯公司。

6. Arvin Industries, the Columbus, Indiana, firm: 阿尔文工业公司, 印第安那州哥伦布的公司。

7. have disappeared into the folds of other companies: 已被别的公司吞并了。

8. Anaconda: 安那康达(铜公司)。

9. Atlantic-Richmond: 大西洋一里士满(石油公司)。

10. Otis Elevator: 奥蒂斯升降机公司。

11. United Technologies: 联合技术公司。

12. Del Monte canned products: 德尔蒙特罐头公司。

13. Green Giant: 绿色魔鬼。拉丁美洲人对美国“联合果品公司”(垄断了中美洲国家香蕉、咖啡的生产)的称呼。

14. Pillsbury, the flour company: 皮斯比利面粉公司。

15. Simmons, the mattress firm: 席梦斯床垫公司。

Belgium¹ supports francs², denies it will quit 'snake'

The present bout of sporadic strains inside the European "snake" joint currency float continued today³ when the Belgian National Bank sold a reported DM 25m. to support the Belgian franc⁴.

The franc closed at this afternoon's Brussels "fix" at its floor against the deutsche mark⁵. After a restricted cabinet meeting last night, the Finance Minister, M. Gas-tergeens, said that Belgium had no intention of leaving the snake.

(The Financial Times, Dec. 3, 1977)

1. Belgium [ˈbeldʒəm]: 比利时。

2. franc [fræŋk]: 法郎, 一种货币单位。此处指 Belgian franc, 比利时法郎。

3. The present bout of sporadic strains inside the European “snake” joint currency float continued today: 在欧洲货币“蛇形”共同浮动内部目前暂时出现的紧张状况今天仍然继续。bout, 一轮, 一个回合。

4. the Belgian National Bank sold a reported DM 25 m. to support the Belgian franc: 比利时国家银行据传抛售出二千五百万西德马克以维持比利时法郎的汇率。DM, [缩] deutsche mark, 西德马克。

5. The franc closed at this afternoon's Brussels “fix” at its floor against the deutsche mark: 今天下午布鲁塞尔收盘时法郎固定汇率对西德马克的比价跌至最低限。at its floor, 在最低限; at its ceiling, 在最高限。fix, 即 fixed rate, 固定汇率。欧洲共同市场参加“蛇形”共同浮动各国, 彼此之间仍实行固定汇率, 即允许在法定汇率 (official rate) 上下百分之一二五的幅度之内波动。

Stock Market News

I. Tokyo Shares¹ Ease²

But Hong Kong Firms³

The region's stock markets turned in mixed results Monday⁴.

Tokyo eased in listless trading⁵ as leading speculative issues were sold broadly⁶.

Hong Kong opened sharply higher⁷, prompted by the latest reduction in the prime rate⁸. Prices improved to their best level of the day by mid-morning and remained steady during the afternoon session with most leading stocks showing slight gains⁹. The market closed higher in modest trading¹⁰.

Singapore closed mixed on profit taking after a higher opening in fairly active trading¹¹.

Bangkok eased in quiet trading while Sydney closed on a strong note with gold and oil stocks leading the field¹².

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, June 4, 1980)

1. share(s): = stock, 股票

2. ease: v. i. 松劲, 缓和。

3. firm(s): v. i. 坚挺。

4. the region's stock markets turned in mixed results
Monday: 星期一本区（此处指远东地区）股市行情各有起跌。mixed, 混杂，不一律。有些地方（或股票）起价，另一些地方（或股票）跌价，故称 mixed.

5. listless trading: 交易疲软。

6. leading speculative issues were sold broadly: 各种主要的投机股票卖价都平淡。broadly, 宽而平，指价格没有什么起落。

7. Hong Kong opened sharply higher: 香港（股市）开市马上昂扬。

8. prompted by the latest reduction in the prime rate: 受到最近降低优惠利率的刺激。

9. prices improved to their best level of the day by mid-morning and remained steady during the afternoon session with most leading stocks showing slight gains: 上午十点钟前即已上升到当日最高价，一直维持到下午，各大公司股票价格均略有增益。afternoon session, 下午的股市。

10. the market closed higher in modest trading: 收市时价格都升高，交易额中游。

11. Singapore closed mixed on profit taking after a higher opening in fairly active trading: 新加坡开市时股价上扬，交易相当踊跃。然做空头的获利甩手，故收市时股价互有起跌。profit taking, 股市行话，指做空头的（卖出股票的叫做空头，买进的叫做多头）看股价上涨就卖出，获利后收手。

12. Sydney closed on a strong note with gold and oil stocks leading the field: 悉尼收市股价挺升，黄金和石油股票领先（涨价最多）。

II. Hong Kong Stock Prices

Gain in Active Trading

Hong Kong share prices closed higher in active trading¹ Friday. The Hang Seng Index² advanced 51.27 points to 1524.86. The market was quiet in early trading but slowly picked up momentum, and buying interest intensified in the last trading hour. Most shares closed at their best levels of the day³.

Singapore⁴ stock prices ended mixed in dull trading. In Kuala Lumpur⁵ share prices also were mixed in fairly active trading. Bangkok stock prices closed generally lower in dull trading. Manila⁶ shares were mixed in quiet trading. Sydney gold issues and some sporadic interest in oil shares enlivened the otherwise slack market⁷.

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, Jan. 6, 1981)

1. Hong Kong share price closed higher in active trading: 香港股市收盘涨价，交易活跃。

2. Hang Seng Index: 恒生指数。

3. Most shares closed at their best levels of the day: 大多数股票都以当天最高价收盘。

4. Singapore [singə'pɔ:] : 新加坡。

5. Kuala Lumpur ['kwɑ:lə 'lumpuə]: 吉隆坡(马来西亚首都)。

6. Manila [mə'nilə]: 马尼拉(菲律宾首都)。

7. Sydney gold issues and some sporadic interest in oil shares enlivened the otherwise slack market: 悉尼金股票兴旺，间或对石油股票也有兴趣，其他则市况呆滞。

III. New York Stock Market

New York, May, 7 (AP via Xinhua)—The stock market opened mixed Thursday, after halting a broad sixday slide¹ on Wednesday.

The Dow Jones Average of 30 industrial stocks² slipped 0.45 to 972.89 in the first half hour, but gainers held a slim lead over losers among New York Exchange-listed issues³.

Rising interest rates and tight-money policies of the Federal Reserve Board had sent the stock market into a tailspin⁴, but stabilizing interest rates Wednesday helped check the retreat. Investors remain concerned about interest rates, however, brokers⁵ said.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. halting a broad sixday slide: 煞住了一连六天的大跌价。

2. the Dow Jones Average of 30 industrial stocks: 道·琼斯三十家工业公司股票价格平均指数。

3. gainers held a slim lead over losers among New York Exchange-listed issues: 有资格在纽约股票交易所上市的各种股票中, 涨价的较跌价的略胜一筹。

4. rising interest rates and tight-money policies of the Federal Reserve Board had sent the stock market into a tailspin ['teɪl'spi:n]: 联邦储备委员会利率上升和紧缩银根的政策使股市一片混乱。

5. broker: (股票) 经纪人。

五、工 农 业

Chinese agronomists propose to raise rice unit yield

Changsha, March 23 (Xinhua)—Citing limits to expansion of land cultivation, more than 80 agronomy specialists and professors have recommended the rational application of fertilizers¹ and widespread use of fine strains² for increasing rice yields in China.

At a meeting convened in Changsha³, the capital of Hunan Province, by the State Scientific and Technological Commission⁴, they noted some counties produce 12 tons of rice per hectare while others produce only five. Since the multiple crop index⁵ in five provinces and an autonomous region is already 200 per cent, they said, application of agrotechnology appeared the most promising route.

Taking Hunan as an example, the specialists said the use of hybrid strains had enabled the province to increase late rice per hectare yield from 2.77 tons to 3.82 tons and the total output from 5.85 million tons to 7.97 million tons last year.

They proposed to organize experimental agriculture stations in China's main rice producing centers using

organic, phosphorous and potash fertilizers. Some of the stations will be established on the Taihu, Poyang and Dongting Lakes⁶, the plains of Jiangnan, Chengdu and Hangjiahu⁷, and the Pearl River Delta⁸.

(1981)

1. rational application of fertilizers: 合理施肥。
2. widespread use of fine strains: 推广良种。
3. Changsha: 长沙。
4. the State Scientific and Technological Commission: 国家科学技术委员会。
5. multiple crop index: 复种指数。
6. Taihu, Poyang and Dongting Lakes: 太湖、鄱阳湖、洞庭湖。
7. the plains of Jiangnan, Chengdu and Hangjiahu 江汉平原、成都平原和杭嘉湖平原。
8. the Pearl River Delta: 珠江三角洲。

Builders of Yangtze¹ River project congratulated

Beijing, January 5 (Xinhua)—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council² in a joint message have urged builders of the huge Gezhouba Project³ on the Yangtze River to continue working hard to ensure that power generation⁴ will begin this year.

The message was sent shortly after the turbulent flow

of the Yangtze, China's largest river, was stemmed yesterday evening to facilitate the completion of a 2,561-meter-long dam, on which two power stations with a total generating capacity of 2,715,000 kilowatts are being built.

Water is now forced to run to the lower reaches through a 500-meter-long flood discharge gate in the middle section of the dam.

The joint message extended congratulations to all officials, scientists, technicians and workers taking part in the project.

The Gezhouba Project being constructed in Hubei Province about three kilometers downstream from the scenic Three Gorges⁵ is China's biggest multi-purpose water conservancy project⁶.

(1981)

1. Yangtze ['jæntzi]: 长江(扬子江)。
2. the State Council: 国务院。
3. Gezhouba Project: 葛洲坝工程。
4. power generation: 发电。
5. the scenic Three Gorges: 风景如画的三峡。
6. multi-purpose water conservancy project: 综合利用的水利工程。

Hungary¹ raises grain output

Budapest², (Xinhua) —Grain output in Hungary totalled 13,816,000 tons in 1980, a 13.3 per cent increase over that of 1975, with its per capita grain possession of 1,290 kilogrammes leading the Comecon³ countries.

In spite of the decrease of the arable land, the Hungarian Government has taken various measures during the fifth five-year plan (1976—80) to increase its per-unit yield. In 1980, the per hectare output of corn reached 5,350 kilogrammes, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1975, and that of wheat was 4,740 kilogrammes, an increase of 48.1 per cent.

The growth in grain production has not only met the need for food but also promoted the development of animal husbandry and grain export. At present, 54 per cent of the country's grain is used for fodder, 15 per cent for export and 31 per cent for food.

The government has decided to increase its investment in agriculture during the sixth five-year plan (1981—85).

(China Daily, May 5, 1981)

1. Hungary ['hʌŋgəri]: 匈牙利。

2. Budapest [buːdəˈpest]: 布达佩斯(匈牙利首都)。

3. Comecon ['kɔːmækən]: [缩] Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (or Aid), 经济互助委员会, 简称“经互会”。

Mexico Builds Up Fish Industry

By Alan Riding

Mazatlan², Mexico — “One Hundred Fish Recipes³” is a 64-page booklet that includes a comic strip on fish and fishing⁴, instructions on how to clean and fillet a fish⁵ and a great variety of culinary tips⁶ illustrated with color photographs to whet the appetite⁷.

But the Government publication is more than just a cookbook. It and similar publications form an essential part of the strategy to turn Mexico into a major fishing power. They are aimed at persuading Mexicans to eat fish.

In fact, having seen Mexico's total fish catch double over the last four years, the Government is finding out that supply is already running ahead of demand⁸. And unless the Mexican's traditional resistance to eating fish can be overcome, a huge investment may go to waste.

But while the demand for seafood among upper-and-middle-class Mexicans is largely limited to lobster, shrimp, sea bass⁹ and red snapper¹⁰, the Government's plan envisages catching and marketing most of the 200 or so species available in Mexico's coastal waters¹¹ rather than concentrating on a few exportable varieties.

“If we have the production and the price is cheap,

people will buy fish," said Fernando Rafful, head of the Fisheries Department. "But we'll have to educate people and market it properly. You don't take a bull home and ask your wife for a steak¹². We must sell fish in a frozen package, salted and dried or canned. And we must offer recipes."

(The New York Times, Nov. 25, 1980)

1. Mexico ['meksikəu]: 墨西哥。
2. Mazatlan [mɑ:sɑ:t'la:n]: 马萨特兰(港)。
3. "One Hundred Fish Recipes ['resipi]": 《鱼类食谱一百种》。
4. a comic strip on fish and fishing: 描绘鱼类和捕鱼的连环图画。
5. fillet (a fish): 把鱼去骨切成片。
6. a great variety of culinary tips: 款式多样的烹调知识。
7. whet [hwet] the appetite: 增强食欲。
8. supply is already running ahead of demand: 供已过于求。
9. sea bass: 海鲈。
10. red snapper: 红鲷。
11. 200 or so species available in Mexico's coastal waters: 产于墨西哥沿岸水域的二百个左右的(鱼类)品种。species: 物种、品种。
12. you don't take a bull home and ask your wife for a steak: 你不会赶一头公牛回家叫妻子做出牛排来吃。

ICI plans £ 30m. chemicals plant

Imperial Chemical Industries¹ is to build a new chemicals plant at Runcorn, Cheshire², at a cost estimated at about 30m.

The new unit will produce some 200, 000 tonnes a year of chloromethanes³, a chemical intermediate⁴ used in a wide range of materials, including plastics, fibres, films and pharmaceuticals.

ICI said yesterday that the plant, due on steam⁵ in two or three years, would probably be the largest production unit of its kind in the world.

(The Financial Times, Dec. 3, 1977)

1. Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI): (英国)帝国化学工业公司。

2. Runcorn, Cheshire: 柴郡的朗科恩。

3. chloromethane [ˌklɒrəˈmiːθeɪn]: 氯甲烷。

4. chemical intermediate: 化学催化剂。

5. on steam: 投产, 开工。

Nippon Steel to hold down production

Tokyo. (AP-DOW JONES¹) — Nippon Steel Corp². said it will hold down crude steel production in January-March quarter to 7.1 million metric tons, the lowest level in 10 years.

A Nippon Steel official said the output represents a decline of about 7.8% from the previous quarter, when production was estimated at 7.7 million tons.

On a quarterly basis, it's the lowest since March 1970, when Yawata Iron & Steel Co³. and Fuji Iron & Steel Co⁴. merged to form Nippon Steel, according to the official.

He attributed the drop to declining demand both at home and abroad. The sagging demand has prompted the Ministry of International Trade and Industry⁵ to predict that the country's total crude steel production in the present quarter is likely to drop 7.2% from the prior three months to about 24.5 million tons.

The production drop in January-March puts Nippon Steel's domestic market share at a little below 29% according to the official. Even during the previous slump, the Jan-March quarter of 1972, the company produced 7.3 million tons, accounting for 32% of the total crude steel production.

The official predicted the Nippon Steel production is likely to remain low for sometime. "I don't think we can

expect a quick recovery anytime soon," he added.

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, Jan. 8, 1981)

1. AP-Dow Jones: 美联社-道·琼斯新闻社。 Dow Jones ['dou 'dʒounz] (美国)道·琼斯公司, 以编造股票价格平均指数闻名于世界。

2. Nippon Steel Corp.: 新日本制铁所(钢铁公司)。

3. Yawata Iron and Steel Co.: 八幡制铁。

4. Fuji Iron and Steel Co.: 富士制铁。

5. the Ministry of International Trade and Industry: (日本)通商产业省。

CHRYSLER REPORTS LARGEST LOSS EVER

BY A US CAR MAKER¹

\$536 MILLION QUARTER DEFICIT

Auto sales dip and retooling cost are factors

Company sees profit in fourth period²

By IVER PETERSON

Special to The New York Times

Detroit³, July 31—The Chrysler Corporation reported today that it had a loss of \$536.1 million from April through June, the largest quarterly deficit ever suffered by an American automobile manufacturer.

The loss was the result of plunging car sales and the

huge cost of retooling to make smaller, fuel-efficient cars. It pushed the company's deficit for the first half of 1980 to \$984.9 million.

Chrysler's loss for the first six months of the year was about twice the \$493 million that the auto maker estimated last December that it would lose for the entire year. Nevertheless, Chrysler officials insist that the total loss for 1980 can now be held to just over \$1 billion.

In their view, a \$270 million loss expected in the third quarter will be nearly canceled out by a \$250 million fourth-quarter profit, when the company's front-wheel-drive "K" cars⁴ are on sale.

(The New York Times, Aug. 1, 1980)

1. [标题] Chrysler ['kraislə] reports largest loss ever by a US car maker: 克莱斯勒公司(报告)称(该公司)创美国汽车公司亏本最高纪录。

2. [副题] auto sales dip and retooling cost are factors—Company sees profit in fourth period: 汽车销售下降和重组生产线的费用是亏本的原因——公司预料第四季度将有赢余。

3. Detroit [də'troit]: 底特律(美国城市)。

4. front-wheel-drive "K" car: 前轮驱动 "K" 型汽车。

六、能源、交通

China speeds up¹ power projects to meet rising need

Faced with a continuous growth in the demand for electric power by rapidly expanding industry, agriculture and the urban consuming public², China has quickened its pace³ in developing the power industry.

Sixty-two large and medium-size electric power plants with a total capacity of over 20,000 megawatts⁴ are now under construction⁵ in this country. Another nine projects are scheduled to go into construction shortly⁶.

The 62 plants, expected to start operation⁷ within a period of eight years, will boost China's power output⁸ by some 33 per cent—about 100 billion kilowatt-hours⁹, Xinhua reported.

This year has already seen three power generating units¹⁰ with a total capacity of 450 megawatts go into operation, while another 11 units, totalling 1,400 megawatts are expected to go into operation before 1983.

Gezhouba¹¹, the largest hydro-power centre¹² situated on the Yangtze River in Hubei Province, which already has three generators running, will have another two power

generators to join the operation this year. It will eventually have a generating capacity of over 2,700 megawatts when all of its 21 generators are erected.

In its development of the power industry, China has given priority to hydro-electric power as well as coal-fired power plants¹³ built near coal-mining centres, so as to reduce the shipping costs and burden on railway transportation.

Most of the thermal power stations¹⁴ now under construction in Liaoning, Anhui, Hebei and Gansu provinces are located near the major coal mines there.

China's total power output reached 309.3 billion kilowatt-hours in 1981, showing an increase of 20 per cent over 1978. The first six months of this year saw another increase of 6.9 per cent.

(China Daily, August 19, 1982)

1. speed up: 加速。
2. the urban consuming public: 城市的消费大众。
3. has quickened its pace: 加快了步伐。
4. megawatts: 百万瓦。
5. under construction: 正在建设中。
6. are scheduled to go into construction shortly: 计划在不久就动工兴建。
7. to start operation: 开始投产, 开始发电。
8. will boost China's power output: 将增加中国的发电量。
9. kilowatt-hour: 千瓦小时, 俗称一度(电)。

10. power generating units: 发电厂(站)。
11. Gezhouba: 葛洲坝。
12. hydro-power centre: 水电站。
13. coal-fired power plant: 煤电厂。
14. the thermal power station: 热电站。

Anhui¹ accelerates coal mine building

HEFEI² (Xinhua)—Eight new mines with a combined annual production capacity of 15 million tons will have opened for production by 1988 at the Anhui Coal Centre, one of China's largest.

The centre, which covers areas north and south of the Huai River³ in Anhui Province, is being expanded as a major step to increase the nation's output of coal, China's primary energy source.

Construction of the eight new mines calls for⁴ the sinking of 30 shafts⁵, of which 20 have been completed or are near completion, according to officials in charge of the expansion project⁶.

One mine, designed to produce 600,000 tons of coal a year⁷, was put into operation last year, and another with an annual capacity of 1.2 million tons, will start production this year.

The Panji No. One Mine⁸, designed to produce three

million tons annually, is near completion too, according to officials. Sinking of the mine's main shaft, auxiliary shaft and air shaft⁹ has been finished and underground tunnelling tasks¹⁰ 90 per cent fulfilled.

The Anhui Coal Centre, including the Huainan and Huaibei coal fields, has thick seams¹¹ containing 22,000 million tons of quality coal¹².

(China Daily, July 9, 1982)

1. Anhui: 安徽。
2. Hefei: 合肥。
3. the Huai River: 淮河。
4. call for: 要求, 需要。
5. the sinking of 30 shafts: 挖掘三十个竖井。to sink, 挖掘。
6. officials in charge of the expansion project: 负责扩建工程的官员。in charge, 主管。
7. designed to produce 600,000 tons of coal a year: 设计年产煤六十万吨。
8. The Panji No. One Mine: 潘集一号矿。
9. auxiliary shaft and air shaft: 辅助井和通风井。
10. underground tunnelling tasks: 地下坑道工程。
11. seam: 矿层, 煤层。
12. quality coal: 优质煤。

China's ports 20 times larger than in 50s

China's seaports now handle more than 200 million tons of cargo annually as a result of a nationwide harbour construction programme in major port cities, according to Gongren Ribao¹ (Workers' Daily).

The cargo handling capacity² contrasts sharply with the early 1950s when the nation's seaports handled only 10 million tons each year, the paper said.

Eleven new and expanded berths³ have opened since 1979, and eight more are nearing completion at the sea harbours and ports on the Yangtze River. As a result, annual cargo handling capacity of China's major seaports has risen 6.36 million tons.

Modern container terminals⁴ have opened at Dalian⁵, Shanghai, Qingdao⁶, Huangpu⁷ and Tianjin. The new Tianjin terminal alone handles 100,000 standard containers each year and has a 90,000-square metre storeyard for 6,000 containers. Tianjin's new harbour also has seven new 10,000-ton-class wharves for bulk cargo⁸.

One deep-water wharf for 10,000-ton ships at Huangpu port in coastal Guangdong Province and two similar berths for bulk cargo at Nantong harbour⁹, a Yangtze River port in Jiangsu Province, have been built. Major seaports of Dalian, Qinhuangdao¹⁰, Tianjin, Shijiusuo¹¹, Shanghai,

Huangpu and Zhanjiang¹² are also expanding and building 10,000-ton-class berths.

(China Daily, August 14, 1982)

1. Gongren Ribao: 《工人日报》
2. cargo handling capacity: 货物装卸能力。
3. berth: 码头, 泊位。
4. container terminal: 集装箱集散站。
5. Dalian: 大连。
6. Qingdao: 青岛。
7. Huangpu: 黄埔。
8. wharf for bulk cargo: 散装货码头。
9. Nantong harbour: 南通港。
10. Qinhuangdao: 秦皇岛。
11. Shijiusuo: (山东省)石臼所。
12. Zhanjiang: 湛江。

All aboard for Canton—after 30 years' break¹

Through train services between Hongkong and Canton², which have been disrupted for 30 years, are likely to resume early in the new year, Chinese officials said last night.

Timing for the resumption of the services will depend on the completion of a modern customs building near Kwangchow railway terminal at Liu Hua, northwest Canton³, which will be used for immigration clearance⁴, security checks⁵ and payment of import tariffs on dutiable goods⁶ for travellers from Hongkong.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the railway authorities in Canton confirmed that China has taken positive steps to meet Hongkong authorities for official discussions of through train services and are studying technical details.

And it has been reliably learned⁷ a Hongkong construction company has been awarded a contract for the construction of the customs building with a 40-day deadline for completion.

This will make it ready in time for the large influx of Hongkong travellers during the Chinese New Year festivities late next month.

Through train services will greatly assist business people travelling to Canton as this will save at least half a

working day.

It takes only 3½ hours to go to Canton directly by train.

With a larger customs and immigration office, there will also be more staff members to process the travellers⁸, thus reducing the time for clearance⁹.

(South China Morning Post, Dec. 27, 1978)

1. [题意] 中断三十年之后, 直通广州火车即将开出。 All aboard! 对乘客而言, 是“请上车! 开车啦!”对司机而言是“乘客上车完毕”(可以启行)的意思。 Canton ['kæn'tɒn]: 广州, 这是旧译名, 另一旧译是 Kwangchow, 标准译名应为 Guangzhou.

2. through train services between Hongkong and Canton: 港穗直通车。

3. Kwangchow railway terminal at Liu Hua, northwest Canton: 位于广州西北流花的广州火车站。

4. immigration clearance: 入境验证放行。

5. security checks 安全检查。

6. payments of import tariffs on dutiable goods: 应税物品完缴进口税。

7. it has been reliably learned: 据确悉, 据可靠消息称。

8. more staff members to process the travellers: 更多的工作人员办理旅客入境手续(如查验身份证、行李等)。

9. reducing the time for clearance: 缩短验证放行时间。

Oil imports from China lower US retail prices

LOS ANGELES—US motorists have been paying about five cents a gallon less for gasoline since April, partly because of growing imports from China, the Los Angeles Times¹ reported.

Oil company officials and industry analysts say imports of regular leaded gasoline² from China have played a significant role in pushing down average nationwide retail prices from US \$1.37 a gallon in April to US \$1.32 in December.

Correspondingly, industry newsletter publisher Dan Lundberg³ noted: "There has not been a week since March when the wholesale price has not dropped."

Prices of gasoline in California continued to rise into the summer despite the drop nationwide that began in April. However, the influx of Chinese oil helped ease the pressure, the Times said.

"We have been bringing in Chinese gasoline since last May or June, and we'll continue to bring it in 1982," a spokesman for Wickland Oil Co.⁴ said.

Independent US gasoline companies⁵ are China's major customers, buying 220 million gallons or US \$228.2 million worth of its product in 1981, according to the US Commerce Department. That's 10 times more than they

bought for US \$21.6 million in 1979.

(China Daily, Jan. 8, 1982)

1. Los Angeles Times: 《洛杉矶时报》。
2. regular leaded gasoline: 普通乙基化汽油。
3. industry newsletter publisher Dan Lundberg: 工业通讯的发行人丹·伦伯格。
4. Wickland Oil Co.: 威克兰石油公司。
5. independent US gasoline Companies: 独立的(指那些不隶属于大垄断财团的)美国汽油公司。

The World's Fastest Train

Paris—The result of 25 years of research began streaking across¹ the French countryside between Paris and Lyon² this fall. The TGV (Très Grande Vitesse)³, a train that reached 197 miles per hour during trial runs, recently went into regular commercial service along France's busiest rail corridor. For now it is traveling 100 miles per hour, but that should change when a new section of specially welded track⁴ is completed next year. Then the electric train will move at 160 miles per hour, which will make it 30 miles per hour faster than the speeding Bullet Train⁵ in Japan, the current world record holder.

In 1983, when the entire track for the TGV is ex-

pected to be in place, the French train is scheduled to run at 190 miles per hour and make its 317-mile trip in two hours flat, stops included⁶. Engineers say that the ride will be smooth and quiet because of the TGV's unique suspension system⁷, which takes advantage of the fact that the train is a single, articulated unit instead of a collection of cars coupled together⁸. The TGV's speed is considered close to the practical limit for conventional trains with steel wheels moving on steel tracks⁹. The next technological advance probably will be trains suspended in midair. Japanese and German railroads are now working on these magnetically levitated trains¹⁰, which have gone 300 miles per hour in test.

High-speed rail travel is still a long way off in America¹¹, although advances abroad have spurred interest. A state agency in Ohio has proposed a \$6 billion intrastate railroad connecting major cities. Planners envision building a train similar to the TGV, or maybe even one magnetically levitated, and they hope to get the preliminary approval for the project in a referendum next June¹². If all goes well, some parts of the system might be finished at the end of the decade.

(Science 80, December, 1980)

1. streaking across: 飞驰而过。

2. Lyon(s) [法 lʒɔ̃]: 里昂 (法国城市)。

3. the TGV: 高速火车。Très Grande Vitesse 法语, 很高速度。
4. specially welded track: 特殊焊接的轨道。
5. Bullet Train: (日本) 高速载客火车。
6. in two hours flat, stops included: 连(中途)停站正好两个小时。
7. unique suspension system: 独特的悬浮系统。
8. the train is a single, articulated unit instead of a collection of cars coupled together: 这种火车是连接起来的单一整体, 而非许多车厢的组合。
9. close to the practical limit for conventional trains with steel wheels moving on steel track: 接近了用钢轮在钢轨上行驶的常规火车的实际(速度)极限。
10. magnetically levitated trains: 磁性升浮火车。
11. high-speed rail travel is still a long way off in America: 在美国乘高速火车旅行尚属遥远将来的事。
12. to get the preliminary approval for the project in a referendum next June: 使这项计划在明年六月经公民投票获得初步通过。

Abadan oil refinery 'destroyed'

TEHERAN¹, May 15 (Reuter via Xinhua)—The giant Abadan² oil refinery, for half a century a symbol of Iran's oil wealth, has been destroyed in the fighting with Iraq and must be abandoned, the beleaguered city's acting governor said in a newspaper interview.

"Nothing is left of the refinery," the official, an engineer identified by the Teheran evening newspaper "Kayhan"³ yesterday as Mr Bakhshi, was quoted as saying.

A new refinery should be built elsewhere in Khuzistan⁴, the Iranian oil province at the head of the gulf, he said, adding that the destruction of the Middle East's biggest refinery might turn out to be a good thing.

Work was started on it in 1909 by the then Anglo-Persian Oil Company⁵, now the giant oil multinational British Petroleum (BP)⁶. Iran took it over in 1951 under Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq⁷.

But by today's standards the refinery was old, worn out and wasted money, Mr Bakhshi said. "The damage creates a spiritual value and provides us with possibilities to purge and carry out an administrative revolution," he added.

Soon after the Gulf War broke out on September 22, Iraqi shells set the refinery ablaze and it has hit almost

daily.

Before the war, the refinery could process 600,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil. About 250,000 bpd of refined products, mostly residual fuel oil, were exported chiefly to Japan and Far East countries.

But most Iranian exports are of crude oil from Kharg Island⁸ oil terminal, functioning despite the war, so Abadan's loss does not critically affect the flow of Iranian oil to world markets.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. Teheran [ˌtehəˈrɑːn]: 德黑兰 (伊朗首都)。
2. Abadan [æbəˈdɑːn]: 阿巴丹 (伊朗石油城)。
3. "Kayhan" [ˈkɑːhˈhæn]: 《世界报》。
4. Khuzistan: 胡齐斯坦 (省)。
5. Anglo-Persian Oil Company: 英伊石油公司。
6. British Petroleum (BP): 英国石油公司。
7. Mohammed Mossadeq: 穆罕默德·摩萨台。
8. Kharg Island: 哈格岛。

七、科学技术

Shuttle blasts off into orbit

Cape Canaveral¹, April 12 (Reuter) — The US space shuttle Columbia² blasted off today and became the first reusable vehicle in space.

Riding a plume of yellow flame and a column of white smoke, the unique spaceship climbed straight into the blue Florida³ sky after a thunderous liftoff⁴ from Cape Canaveral.

The shuttle went into orbit on schedule to enable it to circle the Earth at least once, said officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency⁵.

It reached orbit height shortly after consuming the vast amount of liquid fuel contained in its huge tank.

The tank was then dropped empty back into the atmosphere where it burned up from the heat of friction.

The delta-winged⁶ Columbia, before reaching orbit, jettisoned its dual booster rockets two minutes into flight, then rode piggyback on its giant fuel tank into the upper atmosphere⁷.

The flawless launch was watched by millions of people on television and by about 500,000 onlookers who jammed

the beaches and roads of the Cape.

Television pictures showed that three tiles⁸ had vanished from the right side of the rear engine cover⁹ and one tile and some fragments from the left.

Space Shuttle officials said the missing tiles, among 30,000 which protect the craft from the tremendous heat and friction it will encounter when it re-enters the Earth's atmosphere, posed no threat to either the shuttle or the two astronauts.

But if more tiles have gone from the nose or along the bottom of the shuttle¹⁰, the situation would be serious.

The tiles were apparently shaken loose during the launch.

Neil Armstrong¹¹ and Edward Aldrin¹², who in 1969 became the first men to walk on the Moon, were among thousands of special guests viewing the space spectacular from sun-bathed grandstands.

Spectators cheered as the speeding spacecraft climbed from Earth and its deafening roar subsided in the blue stillness.

Within less than half an hour the Columbia had achieved one of the major milestones in its planned 54-hour, 27-minute mission — it proved that winged vehicle could exist alone in space.

"It was a beautiful sight," Mr. Armstrong said after the Columbia had disappeared into the blue.

The main purpose of the 36-orbit mission¹³ is to prove that the Columbia can go into space, return safely to Earth landing like an aircraft, and be ready for use again with a minimum of maintenance.

The Columbia's capacity to carry very large payloads and passengers into space is expected to open up a whole new era of scientific and industrial developments there.

(1981)

1. Cape Canaveral [kə'nævərəl]: 卡纳维拉尔角。一九六三至一九七三年曾名为 Cape Kennedy, 肯尼迪角。

2. Space Shuttle Columbia [kə'lambjə]: 航天飞机(太空穿梭机)哥伦比亚号。

3. Florida ['flɒrɪdə]: 佛罗里达(州)。

4. liftoff: 起飞, 升空。

5. National Aeronautics and Space Agency [简] NASA ['nɑ:sə]: 国家航空和宇航局。

6. delta-winged: 三角翼的。

7. before reaching orbit, jettisoned its dual booster rockets two minutes into flight, then rode piggyback on its giant fuel tank into the upper atmosphere: 在进入轨道之前, (航天机)起飞两分钟就抛落它的两个助推火箭, 然后骑在它的巨大燃料罐的背上进入上层大气层。

8. tile: 瓦片。

9. vanished from the right side of the rear engine cover: 从尾部引擎舱盖的右侧脱落。

10. the nose or along the bottom of the shuttle: 航天机的头部或底部。

11. Neil Armstrong ['neil 'ɑ:mstrɒŋ]: 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗。
12. Edward Aldrin ['edwəd 'ældrɪn]: 爱德华·阿尔德林。
13. the 36-orbit mission: 沿轨道运行三十六周的飞行。

A perfect landing!

Columbia makes history

Edwards Air Force Base¹, April 14

The US space shuttle Columbia landed safely here today, completing a historic maiden voyage by the world's first reusable space ship.

With Astronaut John Young² piloting the 75-ton Columbia with a stick and pedal manually like a giant glider³, the shuttle came to a halt on a dry lake bed on the desert air base after a 54-hour space flight in which it circled the Earth 36 times.

The flight of the Columbia, fraught with dangers, opened a new era in man's attempt to conquer space by proving that reusable craft can now be used.

Hundreds of tourists and journalists at the Johnson Space Center⁴ in Houston⁵ broke out in wild applause and cheers as the landing gear kicked up dust on Rogers Lake at the Edwards Air Force Base.

The Columbia moved smoothly to a stop as special crews and equipment rushed to greet it.

"Welcome home, Columbia — beautiful, beautiful," Mission Control⁶ said as the Columbia executed history's first controlled landing of a spacecraft.

The landing took place just nine seconds behind schedule, according to Mission Control.

The revolutionary space plane, its bottom glowing red from the tremendous heat of friction as it hit the upper atmosphere at 17,000 miles per hour, then made the transition from spacecraft to aircraft.

"Hello Houston, Columbia here", one of the astronauts reported, breaking 17 minutes of communications silence.

"You're tracking beautifully⁷," Houston told Columbia.

The Columbia went into series of wide, banking turns⁸ to decelerate for a powerless, glider-like landing on a dry lakebed.

About five minutes before touchdown⁹ Commander Young, using controls just like an aircraft — stick and pedal — pointed the Columbia's nose down and headed for a "hard landing¹⁰."

As the black and white spaceship, aided by sophisticated ground equipment and advanced onboard computers, headed for the landing strip, Commander Young executed a sweeping left-hand turn and levelled out its flight path to bring it almost parallel to Earth¹¹.

"You're coming right down the chute¹²," Mission Control reported when tracker planes¹³ with television cameras

picked up the gleaming spacecraft as it dropped from a clear blue sky.

Earlier in space, the astronauts fired two rockets to slow the Columbia down and begin its daring aircraft-like descent.

The engine burn enabled the speeding spaceship to fall out of orbit and was triggered after the astronauts flipped the Columbia over so that its nose pointed backwards¹⁴.

The Earth's thick atmosphere slowed the delta-winged craft down further but also heated up its exterior, especially the wing edges and underbelly, to temperatures approaching 1,500 degrees centigrade.

The searing heat — absorbed by the shuttle's advanced thermal protection system comprising more than 30,000 silica tiles — blacked out the Columbia's communications with Earth¹⁵ for about 17 minutes.

Some 2,000 journalists and invited guests were waiting at Edwards Air Force Base to give the returning shuttle a triumphant reception.

Before descent began, the shuttle's historic maiden voyage had gone more smoothly than its most ardent supporters had dreamed. — All agencies.

(South China Morning Post, April 15, 1981)

1. Edwards Air Force Base: 爱德华空军基地。

2. Astronaut John Young: 宇航员约翰·扬格。

3. with a stick and pedal manually like a giant glider: 像驾驶一艘巨型滑翔机用手操纵一根杆和脚踏板。

4. Johnson Space Center: 约翰逊宇航中心。

5. Houston ['hju:stən]: 休斯敦(得克萨斯州首府)。

6. Mission Control: 飞行指挥员。

7. You're tracking beautifully: 你们正沿着(正确)路线漂亮地下滑!

8. series of wide, banking turns: 一系列大幅度倾斜的转弯。

9. touchdown: 降落。

10. hard landing: 硬着陆。

11. levelled out its flight path to bring it almost parallel to Earth: 调整它的飞行轨道使之几乎同地球平行。

12. You're coming right down the chute: 你们正对准斜道滑行。

13. tracker plane: 追踪飞机。

14. The engine burn enabled the speeding spaceship to fall out of orbit and was triggered after the astronauts flipped the Columbia over so that its nose pointed backwards: 主语 the engine burn (引擎点火发动) 之后接两个并列动词 enabled 和 was triggered. 全句意为: 宇航员操纵哥伦比亚号翻个筋斗使机头朝后, 于是打火发动引擎, 使高速运行的航天机脱离轨道下落。

15. blacked out the Columbia's communications with the Earth: 使哥伦比亚号与地球的通讯联络中断。

China 1,500 years ahead in discovering aluminium

From Ronald Faux

St Andrews

How the Chinese discovered aluminium more than 1,500 years ahead of Europe is to be the subject of research at St Andrews University¹.

A few small metal buttons found by archaeologists in the tomb of a notable Chinese initiated the project. The tomb was dated A.D. 297. The buttons were of aluminium alloy which was not discovered in Europe until 1827.

What the university department of chemistry hopes to discover, with the help of a Leverhulme Trust grant², is how the Chinese came to be manufacturing aluminium so long before the idea occurred to scientists in the West.

The basic material for the research comes from the work of Dr Joseph Needham³, the distinguished Cambridge scholar, who had suggested that practising chemists might investigate the procedures described in early Chinese manuals he had discovered⁴. Dr Anthony Butler and Dr Christopher Glidewell, of St Andrews, took up the suggestion.

"We know the kind of apparatus that would then have been available to the Chinese. From this and the methods described by Dr Needham we hope to determine what temperatures the Chinese technicians would have been able to

produce and whether this alloy could have been made by the method described," Dr Butler said.

(The Times, June 9, 1980)

1. St Andrews University: 圣安德鲁大学。

2. Leverhulme ['li:vəhju:m] Trust grant: 利弗休姆信托奖金。

3. Dr Joseph Needham ['ni:dəm]: 李约瑟博士, 著有《中国科学技术史》闻名于世。

4. suggested that practising chemists might investigate the procedures described in early Chinese manuals he had discovered: 建议职业化学家对他所发现的早期中国文献中所叙述的生产方法进行调查研究。

Forecast of Mexican quake accurate, but ignored

A major earthquake—one of the four or five largest anywhere in a quarter century—struck southern Mexico Nov. 29, within a mile of where University of Texas¹ scientists last year predicted the epicenter would be. The quake's magnitude, 7.9 on the Richter scale², was also very close to the strength expected. The warnings, however, were virtually ignored.

In a paper published in the 1977 Pure and Applied Geophysics³, Masakazu Ohtake, Tosimatu Matumoto and

Gary V. Latham used seismic history data to forecast an impending quake near the coast of Oaxaca state⁴. At the time, all three were working at the Geophysics Laboratory, Marine Science Institute of the University of Texas⁵ at Galveston⁶. Ohtake has now returned to the Japanese National Research Center for Disaster Prevention⁷, where he and others have used similar methods to forecast a major quake in the Tokai region of Honshu Island⁸.

The success of this forecast is likely to give new impetus to efforts aimed at combining various approaches to earthquake prediction.

The method used by the University of Texas team involved a search for a "seismicity gap"⁹ along an active fault¹⁰. As giant land masses on either side of a fault slide past one another, tension builds up irregularly along their common boundary. Some regions along the fault may slip rather smoothly in a series of minor tremors, others may "lock"¹¹ and then release suddenly in a major earthquake.

(Science News, Dec. 9, 1978)

1. University of Texas: (美国)得克萨斯大学。

2. Richter ['rihtə] scale: 里赫特计, 又称里氏震级。美国科学家里赫特设计的测量地震强度的仪表。分为十个震级, 每一震级的烈度递增60倍。

3. the 1977 Pure and Applied Geophysics: 《一九七七年理论和应用地球物理学(学报)》。

4. Oaxaca State: (墨西哥)瓦哈卡州。

5. Marine Science Institute of the University of Texas:
得克萨斯大学海洋科学研究所。

6. Galveston: 加尔维斯顿。

7. Japanese National Research Center for Disaster Prevention:
日本国立灾难预防研究中心。

8. Tokai region of Honshu Island: 本州(岛)东海区。

9. "seismicity gap": "地震隙"。

10. active fault: 活动断层。

11. "lock": "卡住了"。

Shirt war: cotton vs¹. polyester

A battle is brewing² over how much energy it takes to make a shirt. Cotton International³ claims that five times more energy is used to produce polyester than cotton and that nonrenewable petrochemicals are wasted on the polyester. Not quite, says a study in the May-June American Scientist⁴.

Researchers from Yale University⁵ and Catholic University⁶ found it takes 3.5 times more energy to produce 100 pounds of polyester than 100 pounds of cotton lint. However, the researchers also say that more fiber is needed per cotton shirt due to loss during fabric production. Polyester shirts, moreover, have a longer life and takes less energy to wash, dry and iron.

The study concludes that energy saved in maintaining

an allpolyester or polyester/cotton blend shirt far outweighs the initial savings in the production of raw cotton fiber. "When one considers that the shirt made with polyester will last one and one-half times as long as the 100 percent cotton shirt, nearly 88 percent more total energy is consumed by all-cotton shirts as by their polyester blend equivalents," the report noted.

In response, the National Cotton Council⁷ asked: "Does durability really matter, or do changes in fashion cause garments to be discarded long before they are actually worn out?" Take your pick⁸.

(Science News, June 17, 1978)

1. vs.: [缩] versus ['vɜ:səs] (比赛、论战、诉讼中)对。
2. a battle is brewing: 正在酝酿着一场论战。
3. Cotton International: 即 International Cotton Advisory Committee, 国际棉花咨询委员会。
4. the May-June American Scientist: 《美国科学家》杂志五一六月号。
5. Yale University: 耶鲁大学。
6. Catholic University: 天主教大学。
7. National Cotton Council: (美)全国棉花理事会。
8. "Does durability really matter, or do changes in fashion cause garments to be discarded long before they are actually worn out?" Take your pick.: "真的讲究经久耐穿吗? 服装款式的翻新变化不是使衣服在没穿破之前早就扔掉了吗?" (要耐穿, 还是要时款)请你选择。

World's first test-tube twins born in Melbourne

MELBOURNE¹, June 8 (Reuter via Xinhua) — The world's first test-tube twins were born in Melbourne's Queen Victoria Hospital at the weekend, it was announced here.

A brief statement issued by hospital authorities said the mother went into labour shortly after doctors began inducing the birth of the twins—a boy and a girl.

She was in the 37th week of pregnancy, which would have come to term in two weeks time².

Doctors said it was not unusual for twins to be born prematurely because of the special demands upon the mother.

The male half of the twins survived delicate heart surgery³ and doctors said he was out of danger and making “excellent progress.”

The twins bring the number of test-tube births in Melbourne to six.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. Melbourne ['melbən]: 墨尔本(澳大利亚港市)。

2. which would have come to term in two weeks time: which 代表其先行词 pregnancy, 意为妊娠期本应还有两周才届满。即本该两周后分娩。

3. survived delicate heart surgery: 经过精心的心脏外科手术活下来了。

Men may lose their closest relative

Paris, May 4 (AFP via Xinhua)—Those droll mimics of human behaviour, chimpanzees¹, are today as threatened by extinction as are the elephant, rhinoceros and whale.

The chimpanzee population of tropical Africa, reckoned at several hundred thousand some 30 years ago, has plummeted. According to latest estimates, there remain only a few thousand in their natural habitat today.

The World Wildlife Fund² puts the chimpanzee population at 17,000.

The accelerating disappearance of the African forest is not sufficient explanation for the decline, which is also marked among other Primates³ such as the gorilla⁴ and the orang-utan⁵.

The chimpanzee is the victim of its own intelligence and particular characteristics which make it man's closest biological relative⁶.

It is, for example, the only primate able to tolerate a total transfusion of human blood. According to scientists, its relation to *Homo sapiens*⁷ is closer than that between the zebra and the horse.

Behind the exploitation of chimpanzees in zoos, circuses, advertising stunts and other shows, in laboratories and as household pets, lies another tragedy⁸.

The animals so used are always young, no more than seven years old. After that, the chimpanzee experiences puberty and becomes, outside its natural environment, particularly aggressive and violent⁹.

It then becomes a matter of killing the animal or putting it behind bars¹⁰.

Because organized chimpanzee breeding¹¹ is still only at the experimental stage, all animals used are taken from their natural environment.

And experts affirm that the capture of just one young can prompt the death of a dozen of its brothers and sisters.

The arrival of a chimpanzee in Europe or the United States, the two regions where demand is greatest, thus leaves a trail of death.

The World Wildlife Fund has just launched a campaign against the current use for tourist snapshots of some 300 chimpanzees by photographers in Spanish seaside resorts¹².

The disappearance of the chimpanzee is accelerating all the more for the fact that its rate of reproduction is low.

A female which lives to the age of 30 cannot give birth before the age of 11 and, according to scientists, only once every four years¹³.

(China Daily, 1982.)

1. chimpanzee [tʃimpæn'zi:]: 黑猩猩。

2. the World Wildlife Fund: 世界野生动物基金会。

3. Primates: 灵长目(动物)。

4. gorilla [gə'rilə]: 大猩猩。

5. orang-outang [ɔ'ræŋu:'tæŋ] 或 orang-utan: 猩猩。

6. The chimpanzee is the victim of its own intelligence and particular characteristics which make it man's closest biological relative: 黑猩猩的厄运是由于它聪明, 更由于它具有人类最近亲缘的许多生物学特征。

7. Homo sapiens ['həʊməu 'seipi:ənz]: 人类。人类的拉丁语学名。第一个字大写 Homo (人) 是属 (genus) 名, 第二个字小写 sapiens (现代人) 是种 (species) 名。

8. Behind the exploitation of chimpanzees in zoos, circuses, advertising stunts and other shows, in laboratories and as household pets, lies another tragedy: 把黑猩猩关在动物园, 马戏班, 做广告杂技或表演, 供实验室试验, 作为家庭玩物抚养之后, 悲剧接着就到来了。exploitation, 利用。

9. after that, the chimpanzee experiences puberty and becomes, outside its natural environment, particularly aggressive and violent: (把幼小黑猩猩捕捉来驯养) 之后, 黑猩猩长到青春期, 由于脱离了它习惯的大自然环境, 就变得特别凶狠和残暴。

10. It then becomes a matter of killing the animal or putting it behind bars: 于是, 只有一个办法: 要么杀掉它, 要么关起来。behind bars, 关在(铁)栏栅后面。

11. organized chimpanzee breeding: 人工培育黑猩猩。

12. launched a campaign against the current use for tourist snapshots of some 300 chimpanzees by photographers in Spanish seaside resorts: 开展反对目前在西班牙海滨风景区利用三百头黑猩猩供游人摄影的运动。snapshot, 快镜头拍摄。

13. A female which lives to the age of 30 cannot give birth before the age of 11 and, according to scientists, only once every four years: 一头活到三十岁的雌性个体在十一岁之前是不能生育的, 而且, 据科学家的意见, 它每四年只能生育一次。原文在 according to scientists, 之后, 省略了 can do so.

八、教育、文化

Qinghua University celebrates 70th anniversary

Beijing, April 26 (Xinhua) — The 70th birthday of China's leading polytechnic university¹, Qinghua University, was celebrated with great festivity today by 20,000 students, faculty and thousands of alumni from abroad and all parts of China.

The celebration started off with a meeting held at the Qinghua Auditorium. Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, Vice-Premier Fang Yi² wished Qinghua every success in becoming a centre for education and for scientific research.

Jiang Nanxiang, Minister of Education³, also a Qinghua alumnus, came to extend greetings on behalf of the Ministry.

David T. Ma⁴ of the United States spoke on behalf of overseas alumni to report their work to their alma mater.

Duan Junyi, First Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee⁵, was also present.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi met with Ms. Han Yonghua, widow of late Qinghua University President Mei Yiqi⁶ and

overseas alumni including Chi-Tung Yung, President of the Chinese University of Hongkong⁷.

A monument donated by Qinghua alumni was unveiled this morning. The characters inscribed on the monument "Young shoots tall and graceful, Add glory to China⁸" properly describe the role played by this university.

Qinghua has produced 45,000 graduates in the 31 years since the founding of New China. Many of the scientists and engineers it trained before and after Liberation are eminent not only in China but also in other parts of the world.

32 lacebark pine trees and 10 ginkgo trees were planted this morning by alumni around the two-metre-high granite block which weights 7 tons and is surrounded by flowers.

At today's celebration a chorus of 200 alumni, all over 50 years old, sang songs popular among Qinghua students on the eve of Liberation. Alumnus Fang Kun⁹, now a noted musician, was the conductor. Ying Ruocheng of the Beijing People's Art Theater¹⁰ recited a poem written for the occasion, "My Dear Alma Mater."

A big crowd gathered before the main west building where alumni presented two name plates, one to the department of electrical engineering and the other to the department of radio engineering and electronics.

Many people found their way to the Science Building where exhibits showing the university's achievements in

scientific research were on display. 149 national scientific awards have been won by the university in the past few years.

Everywhere on the campus, old friends were reunited and reminiscences were exchanged. Peals of laughter were heard when nicknames from college days were called out. A group of alumni who had graduated 29 years ago, held a meeting in their physics classroom. The meeting was chaired by their former student leader Xia Guozhi¹¹, now a leading member of the Ministry of Geology.

For days, telegrams, phone calls and letters of congratulation have been pouring into the university's administration building from those unable to attend.

Alumni elected members to the Board of the General Association of Qinghua Alumni.

Publications and souvenirs were available including albums depicting the university's history, the honours won and achievements made by the school and the campus life of students today, the Qinghua Alumni Bulletin¹², which resumed publication last year after 30 years suspension, and badges designed and made specially for the occasion.

(1981)

1. China's leading polytechnic University: 中国首屈一指的综合性工科大学。

2. Vice-Premier Fang Yi: 副总理方毅。

3. Jiang Nanxiang, Minister of Education: 教育部长蒋南翔。
4. David T. Ma: 马大恢。
5. Duan Junyi, First Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee: 北京市党委第一书记段君毅。
6. Ms. Han Yonghua, widow of late Qinghua University President Mei Yiqi: 已故清华大学校长梅贻琦的夫人韩咏华女士。
7. Chi-Tung Yung, President of the Chinese University of Hongkong: 香港中文大学校长容启东。
8. "Young shoots tall and graceful, Add glory to China"
"清芬挺秀，华夏增辉"。
9. Fang Kun: 方坤。
10. Ying Ruocheng of the Beijing People's Art Theater
北京人民艺术剧院的英若诚。
11. Xia Guozhi: 夏国治。
12. the Qinghua Alumni Bulletin: 《清华校友通讯》。

Chinese acrobats of brilliant charm

By Fernau Hall

It was a rare experience to attend a show at once so innocent, so charming, so skilled, and so fresh as that given at the Coliseum by the Shanghai Acrobatic Theatre¹.

Many of the items were familiar in character.

They were similar to those shown in the West in circuses² and on variety stages. There were trick cyclists, high-pole acrobats, jugglers and so on³.

But even these acts had a character all their own, because of the Chinese music, the delightful projected settings of Chinese country scenes⁴, and the obvious joy and ease of the performers—all young, with an average age of 23.

But the most fascinating items were those that were distinctively Chinese, with traditions going back thousands of years.

Of all such items, the most delightful was the opening number, in which two giant red lions danced. These lions were each performed by two men inside the skin, but they worked together so perfectly in harmony that they gave a convincing illusion of an actual animal dancing with great skill, and sometimes showing an engaging sense of humour.

In fact all the items had a certain element of dance emerging in the smooth, elegant movements of the performers⁵ and also in the poses taken up by them from time to time.

Such moments aroused vivid memories of the unforgettable visit to London in 1955 of the “Ching-Chi⁶” (Peking Opera from the People’s Republic of China): the links with the traditional Chinese acrobatic numbers and some aspects of “Ching-Chi” were quite clear.

(Daily Telegraph, July 5, 1973)

1. Shanghai Acrobatic Theatre: 上海杂技团。

2. Circus: 马戏团。

3. trick cyclists, high-pole acrobats, jugglers and so on:

车技、耍高杆、魔术等等的演员。

4. the delightful projected settings of Chinese country scenes: 投映在背幕上的优美中国乡村风光。

5. a certain element of dance emerging in the smooth, elegant movements of the performers: 演员利落而优雅的动作中呈现出某种舞蹈成份。

6. "Ching-Chi": 京剧。

Universities divided on extra fee rises

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Several universities are considering charging overseas students next year fees above the minimum levels recommended by the Government¹. This year nearly all have charged the minimum fees and have suffered a big loss of income as a result.

The Government has recommended that universities should charge overseas students next year a minimum of £2,500 for arts courses², £3,600 for science³, and £6,000 for the clinical year of a medical, dental or veterinary course⁴. Those figures are 20 to 25 per cent above this year's minimum levels.

Cambridge University⁵ is proposing to charge £2,900, £4,000, and £6,400 instead. Oxford⁶ is following suit.

Every university is anxiously looking over its shoulder⁷ to see what other universities are planning to do. All are keen to maximize their incomes if only they knew how. Cambridge has taken the plunge and set an example⁸. But it could afford to; it lost no overseas students this year.

Brunnel⁹, on the other hand, which charged above the recommended minimums this year and suffered a drop of a half in its overseas intake, is planning to stick to the recommended minimums next year.

The London School of Economics¹⁰ is considering charging £100 or £200 above the minimums, with generous waivers for those who began their courses last autumn¹¹.

Other London University colleges¹² are proposing to charge 5 to 10 per cent above the recommended minimums provided that all colleges do so.

Figures published by the Government yesterday show that the number of first-year enrolments of overseas students at universities, excluding EEC students who are charged home student fees, fell by 12 per cent for undergraduates¹³ and 11 per cent for postgraduates¹⁴ this year.

(The Times, Feb. 12, 1981)

1. Charging overseas students fees above the minimum levels recommended by the Government: 对海外学生收费高于政府规定的最低水准。

2. art courses: 文科。

3. science (courses): 理科。
4. medical, dental or veterinary course: 医科、牙科和兽医科。
5. Cambridge ['kæmbrɪdʒ] University: 剑桥大学。
6. Oxford ['ɒ:ksfəd]: 牛津(大学)。
7. is anxiously looking over its shoulder: 焦虑地观望着。
to look over one's shoulder, 回过头去看。
8. take the plunge and set an example: 一马当先, 首创先例。
9. Brunel [bru'nel]: 布伦尼尔学院。
10. The London School of Economics: 伦敦经济学院。
11. with generous waivers for those who began their courses last autumn: 对去秋入学的新生免加学费。
12. other London University colleges: 伦敦大学的其他学院。
13. undergraduate: 大学生。
14. postgraduate: 研究生。

Like Lady, the Magna Carta's not for burning¹

SALISBURY², England, Mar. 30 (AP via Xinhua)—The original copy of the Magna Carta, the 767-year-old document guaranteeing some of Britain's most cherished freedoms, survived two fires at Salisbury Cathedral believed to have been started deliberately by thieves, Cathedral authorities said Sunday.

They said automatic fire alarms set off by smoke in

the early hours of Saturday morning saved the 750-year-old Cathedral from being razed to the ground. The Cathedral was closed to the public Saturday but Sunday services were conducted as normal despite the damage.

The Cathedral houses the original copy of Magna Carta, the charter signed by King John of England³ in 1215 in the face of demands by his disgruntled barons. The Rev. Keith Hugo⁴, spokesman for the bishop of Salisbury, said the document was undamaged.

(China Daily, 1982)

1. like Lady, the Magna Carta's not for burning: 《大宪章》和大教堂都是烧不得的。 Lady = Lady chapel, 教堂中供奉圣母的地方, 借指教堂。 Magna Carta ['mægnə 'kɑ:tə]: (英国) 《大宪章》。

2. Salisbury ['sɔ:lzbəri]: 索尔兹伯里, 英国中南部城市, 以古老的大教堂闻名。

3. King John of England: 英王约翰, 1199—1216 年在位。

4. the Rev. Keith Hugo: 凯恩·雨果牧师。

1 out of 5 can't read this¹

One out of five adults in the U. S. won't get the news from this or any other newspaper. Why? Because one out of five adult Americans can't read.

This startling fact was revealed to Congress by U. S.

Sen. George McGovern in a May 2 proposal for the creation of a Commission on Literacy². McGovern pointed out that over 23 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate, and another 39 million "can barely meet the simple reading demands of daily living." Those are people, he said, "who cannot read a want ad³, fill out a job application⁴, or perform simple computational tasks⁵."

The educational future looks bleaker still for the young in America. "For the first time," remarked Sen. Robert Dole (R., Kan.)⁶ to Congress the same day, "we are seeing signs that today's generation will neither surpass nor even attain the level of education which its parents reached."

Academic achievement in schools is dropping steadily from year to year, to the point where only 25% of students graduating from high school this June will function as well as the 1963 average, according to testimony received by the Senate Subcommittee on Education.

Illiteracy is a special burden on minority youth. The National Assessment of Education⁷, for example, reported in 1975 that 42% of Black and 56% of Latino 17-year-olds were functionally illiterate, as compared to 13% of white 17-year-olds. These figures do not even include high school dropouts⁸, who Federal experts estimate make up 25% of all high school students.

(The Call, May 28, 1979)

1. 1 out of 5 can't read this: 五人中有一人不会阅读这个 (指报纸)。

2. a May 2 proposal for the creation of a Commission on Literacy: 五月二日 (提出的) 关于成立扫盲 (识字) 委员会的建议。

3. want ad ['wɔ:nt 'æd]: 征求 (或招聘) 广告, ad 是 advertisement 的简写。

4. fill out a job application: 填写工作申请表。

5. perform simple computational tasks: 进行简单的计算。

6. Sen. Robert Dole (R., Kan.): 堪萨斯州共和党参议员罗伯特·道尔。R., Republican; Kan., Kansas.

7. National Assessment of Education: 全国教育评议书。

8. dropout: 退学学生。

Best film award for 'Ordinary People'¹

New York, Dec.31 (AP)—The New York film critics circle² on Tuesday named "Ordinary People" the year's best film and Robert de Niro and Sissy Spacek as the best actor and actress³.

The winning film, directed by⁴ Robert Redford, stars⁵ Donald Sutherland and Mary Tyler Moore.

De Niro was picked as best actor for his portrayal of boxer Jake la Motta in "Raging Bull". Miss Spacek was named for her portrayal of Loretta Lynn in "Coal Miner's Daughter".

The critics chose Jonathan Demme as best director⁶ and Bo Goldman for best screenplay⁷, both for their work on "Melvin and Howard". The same film won Mary Steenburgen as best supporting actress⁸.

The best supporting actor award went to Joe Pesci, who played La Motta's brother in "Raging Bull".

The circle of 25 critics named Alain Resnais' "Mon Oncle d'Amerique"⁹ best foreign film and Ira Wohl's "Best Boy" in the documentary¹⁰ category.

The award for cinematography¹¹ went to Ghislain Cloquet and late Geoffry Unsworth for their work on "Tess".

Scrolls¹² will be presented to the winners Jan. 25.

(1980)

1. "Ordinary People": 《普通人》。
2. The New York film critics circle: 纽约影评界。
3. best actor (actress): 最佳男主角(女主角)。
4. directed by...: 导演是..., 由...导演。
5. stars...: 主角是..., 由...担任主角。
6. best director: 最佳导演。
7. best screenplay: 最佳电影脚本。
8. best supporting actor (actress): 最佳男配角(女配角)。
9. "Mon Oncle d'Amerique": 《我的美国叔叔》。
10. documentary: 纪录片。
11. award for cinematography: 电影拍摄技术奖。
12. scroll: 卷轴。此处指奖状, 纪念册。

Yugoslav pianist stirring music world

By Nina Darnton

Special to The New York Times

Warsaw¹, Oct. 31—It could have been a rock concert². At least 3,000 people crowded outside the 1,000-seat concert hall, blocking every entrance and pushing forward in great rocking waves. About 200 students formed a phalanx in front of the main entrance to block ticket-holders. A backstage door was smashed and 100 gate-crashers³ surged into the hall. The star performer, his long curly hair frizzed around his head like a demonic halo, walked onto the stage. The audience went wild. "Ivo, Ivo"—they chanted his name, waving autograph books and straining to get a better look. Then they fell silent, and he began to play. He opened with Chopin's⁴ Prelude in C minor⁵.

His name is Ivo Pogorelic, and he is the controversial 22-year-old Yugoslav pianist whose entrance in the Chopin Competition⁶ here has stirred Poland's musical world. Although he was dropped from the competition after the third stage, he won a special award given by 25 of Poland's top music critics. After the competition, which is held every five years, had ended and the winners had gone home, he stayed for a gala solo performance⁷.

Since the competition, Mr Pogorelic's recordings have

sold 100,000 copies in only three days. He has been invited to perform in Munich⁸, Amsterdam⁹, London and Tokyo over the next several months, in addition to a 10-concert tour of Canada, which had been scheduled before. He has received scores of letters and telegrams from young people thanking him for making Chopin's music come alive for them for the first time.

(1980)

1. Warsaw ['wɔ:ɪsɔ:]: 华沙(波兰首都)。
2. a rock concert: 摇滚乐音乐会。
3. gate-crasher: 破门而入者。
4. Chopin ['ʃɒpən]: 肖邦(1810—1849), 著名的波兰作曲家和钢琴家。
5. Prelude in C minor: C小调前奏曲。
6. Chopin Competition: 肖邦钢琴比赛。
7. a gala solo performance: 盛大的独奏表演。
8. Munich ['mju:nɪk]: 慕尼黑(西德城市)。
9. Amsterdam ['æmstə'dæm]: 阿姆斯特丹(荷兰首都)。

九、环境、医药、卫生

Hu joins army of 2 million in big clean-up

More than two million Beijing residents, including the Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, turned out at the weekend to clean up the city at the launching of "the Month of Civic Virtues¹" set for March.

Among the army of volunteers were small children, aged pensioners², students, scientists, workers, artists and soldiers.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress who have gathered from all parts of the country for the current meeting also took part.

The work included helping the old and disabled³, sweeping streets and washing street signs, helping maintain order at bus stops and cleaning up parks.

One group of trolley bus drivers spent Sunday at the most crowded bus stops to explain to passengers the new traffic rules which came into effect in Beijing yesterday.

Beijing's 32 main boulevards⁴, 13 big parks, over 100 bus centres, four railway stations, 6,600 public latrines⁵, the airport and historical buildings were given special attention. Districts that had lagged behind in public hygiene put in extra efforts to catch up.

Students and young soldiers were in charge of the Tian An Men Square.

At the newly built residential quarters in the east, west and southeast of the city, whole families turned out to give the neighborhood a face-lift⁶.

Famous historical sites⁷ such as the Great Wall at Badaling⁸ and the Imperial Summer Palace⁹ also had a thorough clean up.

About 10,000 groups bearing the name of Learn from Lei Feng¹⁰, formed among young factory workers and students, went into action early. They gave haircut, repaired radios and bicycles, and ran errands for the old and disabled. (Xinhua)

(China Daily, March 2, 1982)

1. "the Month of Civic Virtues": "文明礼貌月".
2. aged pensioner: 领养老金者, 退休职工.
3. the old and disabled: 老弱病残的人.
4. boulevard ['bu:livə:d]: 宽阔的大路, 林荫大道.
5. latrine [lə'tri:n]: 公共厕所.
6. to give the neighborhood a face-lift: 使街坊邻里的面貌焕然一新.
7. famous historical sites: 名胜古迹.
8. the Great Wall at Badaling: 八达岭长城.
9. the Imperial Summer Palace: 颐和园.
10. groups bearing the name of Learn from Lei Feng: 学雷锋小组.

Family Planning¹ urged in India

New Delhi², May 8 (Reuter via Xinhua) — Leaders of 11 major political parties and other prominent citizens have urged the Indian Government to give topmost priority to family planning or face the prospect of a population of 1.5 billion in 50 years.

The 83 “concerned citizens³”, who include cricket ace⁴ Sunil Gavaskar and the Protestant Bishop of Delhi⁵, the Reverend Eric Naser, called in a joint statement for a voluntary but vigorous family planning programme which they said should be above party politics⁶.

Leading industrialist J.R.D. Tata⁷, who heads the Family Planning Foundation of India, said almost half of India’s population of more than 680 million earned less than 50 rupees (six dollars) a month — just enough for two square meals a day.

In 20 years the people will rebel against conditions in India, Mr Tata told a press conference.

He said the causes for these were invariably economic — unemployment and inflation — and called for a double-edged thrust⁸ — accelerating economic growth while controlling the population growth.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. family planning: 计划生育
2. New Delhi ['nju: 'deli]: 新德里 (印度首都)。
3. concerned citizens: 关心的人士。
4. cricket ace: 曲棍球王牌运动员。
5. the Protestant Bishop of Delhi: 新教德里主教
6. above party politics: 超越党派政治。
7. J. R. D. Tata: 塔塔, 印度最大的垄断资本家之一。
8. called for a double-edged thrust: 号召双管齐下地进攻。

The first blackbird¹...

Mrs Myra Webb, who was told by doctors that she would never hear again, lived for six years in a world of silence.

But yesterday she heard a blackbird sing in the garden of her home at Brighton, Sussex². "My hearing is coming back — and it's wonderful," she said.

Mrs Webb, 26, claims to be the first woman in Britain to have her hearing restored by acupuncture, the needle therapy widely practised in China.

After six months' treatment she can listen to music again, carry on a conversation with the aid of a hearing aid — and has got a job as a typist with the South Eastern Electricity Board.

"It's marvellous to hear people talk," she said at her

home in Stanstead Crescent, Woodingdean, Brighton.

Mrs Webb began to lose her hearing at the age of 12 after a virus infection. "By the age of 20 I had no hearing whatsoever.

"A friend told me about acupuncture and I went weekly for treatment. One night when I was in the kitchen I heard a faint sound and realised it was my musical kettle boiling³. I went weak at the knees⁴. My hearing has slowly improved since."

Her husband David, a 26-year-old insurance worker, said: "She is thrilled by the results and is continuing the treatment."

(The Daily Mail, May 26, 1973)

1. blackbird: 乌鸫。

2. Brighton ['braɪtən], Sussex ['sʌsɪks]: 苏塞克斯郡布赖顿市。

3. musical kettle boiling: 水壶煮沸的声音像音乐一样好听。

4. I went weak at the knees: 我高兴得不能自持。

Patient loses heart, gets 3rd

London, (UPI via Xinhua) — Peter Scott, a 51-year-old printer from northern England, has been given his second of two "piggy-back" hearts after removal of his own heart¹,

the Harefield Hospital said last week.

The hospital near London which specializes in heart surgery said Scott was in a satisfactory condition.

Surgeons first linked Scott's heart with the heart of a 13-year-old girl in a "piggy-back" transplant to supplement his own heart² a week before, hospital administrator David Blythe said.

Both beat in tandem for four days until a clot formed in an artificial valve implanted in Scott's own heart last year³, Blythe said.

(China Daily, May 21, 1981)

1. has been given his second of two "piggy-back" hearts after removal of his own heart: 在切除他自己的心脏后被移植进第二个“寄生”心脏。

2. Surgeons first linked Scott's heart with the heart of a 13-year-old girl in a "piggy-back" transplant to supplement his own heart: 外科医生最初把一个十三岁女孩的心脏移植并“寄生”在斯科特的心脏上，以补充它的不足。

3. both beat in tandem for four days until a clot formed in an artificial valve implanted in Scott's own heart last year: 两个心脏配合着跳动得很好，但四天后斯科特自己的心脏中去年植进去的一个人工瓣膜形成了血栓。

**Malaria still menaces quarter of humanity,
says French professor**

Rabat¹, April 12 (Xinhua) — About a billion people in the world today are still under the threat of malaria and nearly two million people die of the disease yearly, said Prof. Marc Gentilini of France in Agadir², according to local newspaper reports.

The statement was made at the first tropical medicine conference of French-speaking countries held in Agadir, Morocco³, this week.

Prof. Gentilini pointed out that what even worse is that parasitoses⁴ are often associated with malnutrition and bacterial and virus diseases.

(1981)

1. Rabat (rə'ba:t): 拉巴特 (摩洛哥首都)。
2. Agadir: 阿加迪尔。
3. Morocco [mə'ro:kou]: 摩洛哥。
4. parasitosis [pærəsai'tousis]: 寄生虫病。(复数)
parasitoses。

Vaccines¹ may beat certain cancers

**By Oliver Gillie
Medical Correspondent**

Common bacterial diseases² such as meningitis³ and pneumonia⁴ could be conquered during the 1980s by new vaccines, an international medical conference in Copenhagen⁵ has been told. Two of the vaccines could be effective against certain cancers.

Tests are now being conducted with the first of the new vaccines. This is against hepatitis B⁶, which is often transmitted by sexual contact, particularly between homosexuals⁷, and also causes epidemics in kidney dialysis clinics⁸ because it is easily spread in contaminated blood droplets⁹.

Saul Krugman of New York University discovered that the virus¹⁰ could be killed by boiling the infected blood to leave an active vaccine¹¹. The process has now been developed to purify the vaccine.

The first step has been taken in developing a vaccine against the most serious hepatitis A — which can last in adults for months — by growing the virus in animals¹².

Krugman says that because of the strangely suspected link between hepatitis A and cancer of the liver¹³, this vaccine could become one of the first cancer vaccines. It should be available after 1985.

Hope was also held out for a vaccine against cervical cancer¹⁴. Although there is no proof, this is thought to be caused by herpes¹⁵, whose immediately apparent symptom is a painful and persistent infection of the genital area¹⁶.

(The Sunday Times, Nov. 30, 1980)

1. vaccine: 疫苗。
2. bacterial disease: 细菌性疾病。
3. meningitis [menin'dʒaitis]: 脑膜炎。
4. pneumonia [nju:'mounjə]: 肺炎。
5. Copenhagen [,koupən'heigən]: 哥本哈根(丹麦首都)。
6. hepatitis [hepə'taitis] B: B型肝炎。
7. homosexual: 搞同性性关系的人。
8. kidney dialysis [dai'ælisɪs] clinics: 肾透析临床诊断。
9. contaminated blood droplets: 细菌感染的血滴。
10. virus ['vaɪərəs]: 病毒。
11. boiling the infected blood to leave an active vaccine:
把感染了病毒的血液煮沸, 剩下活性疫苗。
12. the first step has been taken in developing a vaccine against the most serious hepatitis A—which can last in adults for months—by growing the virus in animals: 为研制出一种抗最严重的A型肝炎——病毒能在成年人体内潜伏数月之久——的疫苗, 已进行的第一步工作就是先在动物体内培育这种病毒。
13. the strangely suspected link between hepatitis A and cancer of the liver: 据认为A型肝炎与肝癌有极可疑的联系。
14. cervical cancer: 子宫颈癌。
15. herpes ['hɜ:pɪz]: 疱疹。
16. the genital area: 外阴部。

With job cuts, New York is losing war of brooms¹

By Josh Barbanel

Beset by fiscal problems and low productivity, the New York City Department of Sanitation² is losing the war against the paper, refuse, and rotting fruit that litter the streets of the city.

In the last five years, the department has cut its street cleaning force from 2,700 to 500 workers and has eliminated the jobs of the people who once flushed the streets and swept them with brooms.

The remaining force — the smallest street cleaning force since the department was established in 1881 — covers only half the city's streets, with mechanical brooms that often leave behind a trail of mud and litter³.

"It's not rosy⁴," Mayor Koch⁵ said in a recent interview about the Sanitation Department. "It's the most frustrating agency of all the agencies I deal with⁶."

The crisis in street cleaning arose in 1975 after decades of what the current Sanitation Commissioner, Norman Steisel⁷, called "an inability to confront managerial issues⁸." Officials in the administration of Mayor Abraham D. Beame⁹ decided they could not afford to clean the streets thoroughly and to collect the household refuse of 7.5 million people.

Financially, too, street cleaning has become a slighted

stepchild¹⁰, with the department spending eight cents of every sanitation dollar — \$25 million out of \$299 million — on street cleaning. In contrast, most major European cities devote one-third to one-half of their sanitation budgets to cleaner streets¹¹, according to New York City officials.

And dirtier streets may be here to stay. Mr Koch said that clean streets were a “priority” in his administration, but that no additional sanitation workers were likely to be assigned to street cleaning.

In fact, projected deficits are likely to force the city to cut the street cleaning force further, the Mayor said, adding that street cleaning would be given less priority than police protection¹².

(The New York Times, Aug. 8, 1980)

1. New York is losing war of brooms: 纽约市在扫帚战中打了败仗。形象化的说法，意思就是街道环境卫生一团糟。

2. the New York City Department of Sanitation: 纽约市卫生局。

3. the remaining force covers only half the city's streets, with mechanical brooms that often leave behind a trail of mud and litter: 裁剩下的清洁工只能打扫半个纽约市的街道，而且机动扫帚扫得不干净，往往拖了一条尘土垃圾的尾巴在后面。

4. it's not rosy: 情况不妙。

5. Mayor Koch [kɒ:k]: 科克市长。

6. it's the most frustrating agency of all the agencies I deal with: 这是我所管的各个部门中最令人沮丧的部门。

7. the current Sanitation Commissioner, Norman Steisel:
现任卫生局长诺曼·斯蒂赛尔。

8. "an inability to confront managerial issues": “问题成堆，管理无能”。

9. officials in the administration of Mayor Abraham D. Beame: 亚伯拉罕·D·比姆当市长任内的官员。

10. slighted stepchild: 被轻蔑的前妻（或夫）之子女。

11. in contrast, most major European cities devote one-third to one-half of their sanitation budgets to cleaner streets:
与此相反，欧洲大多数主要城市都把卫生预算的三分一到二分一用于清洁街道。

12. street cleaning would be given less priority than police protection: 街道清洁工作不会比警察保安工作受到优先考虑。

一〇、新闻事业

Official launch of China Daily

Beijing, June 1 (Xinhua)—China Daily is officially launched today, June 1.

The first national English-language newspaper published since the founding of the People's Republic, China Daily is edited in Beijing and distributed nationwide. It is also printed in Hongkong and distributed in Hongkong, Macao and abroad¹.

On the front page of this first issue, China Daily carries an important article on the glorious life of Madame Soong Ching Ling². An excerpt from a People's Daily editorial on her great contribution appears on page 1.

Frontpaged is a message of greetings sent by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the staff of China Daily, congratulating its publication. The Premier says that "the publication of China Daily will help promote mutual understanding between Chinese and people in other countries." He hopes the staff "will pull together and work hard to make the paper a success."

The paper's editorial, entitled "A New Step In the His-

tory of Chinese Journalism" carried on page 4, explains the aim and meaning of the launching of this English-language daily in China. Letters from readers are also carried.

The official inaugural of China Daily coincides with International Children's Day. A special article about children by Rose Smith, 90-year-old veteran internationalist fighter³, is on page 5.

While covering political, economic and cultural events in China, the new China Daily also contains a considerable amount of world news from Xinhua and dispatches from other news agencies.

(1981)

1. distributed in Hongkong, Macao and abroad: 在香港、澳门和国外发行。

2. Madame Soong Ching Ling: 宋庆龄女士。 Madame 用于姓名前称呼非英语民族的已婚妇女。

3. Rose Smith, veteran internationalist fighter: 国际主义老战士罗斯·史密斯。

35 nations to meet for promoting public communication

Paris, March 25 (TANJUG)—Official government representatives of thirty five countries, including Yugoslavia, are to meet in the UNESCO¹ Paris seat next June to discuss concrete materials and technical possibilities² for promoting public communication in the world.

This is in fact in keeping with the UNESCO three-year action programme on public information and communications in the world.

The new branch of activity of UNESCO is an outcome of a conference of government representatives, held here in Paris last April. The conference was preceded by an offer by high-developed Western countries to aid with their financial contributions for the promotion of public information media in non-aligned and other developing countries.

The "Third World" countries welcomed the offer and agreed that the aid be channeled through UNESCO, instead of marking, individually, a new stage of domination over and colonization of mass media in non-aligned and other developing countries³.

The above orientation⁴ was accepted at the UNESCO General Conference, held in Belgrade last fall.

(1981)

1. UNESCO[ju:'neskou]: [缩] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 联合国教科文组织。

2. concrete materials and technical possibilities: 具体的物质设备和技术力量。

3. agreed that the aid be channeled through UNESCO, instead of marking, individually, a new stage of domination over and colonization of mass media in non-aligned and other developing countries: = agreed that the aid should be channeled through UNESCO, instead of being channeled individually, marking a new stage of... developing countries, 一致认为西方发达国家的援助应该通过联合国教科文组织, 而不是个别地进行援助, 因为后者会形成对不结盟和其他发展中国家的大众传播事业实行新的控制和殖民化。

4. the above orientation: 上述的立场(方针、动向)。

Times deal costs £ 12 million

London, Feb. 14 (AP)—Australian newspaper magnate¹ Rupert Murdoch² said yesterday that the purchase of The Times of London and the Sunday Times³ had cost him £12 million.

Mr Murdoch said on Thursday that he had cleared all obstacles to completing the deal by reaching agreement with unions⁴ at The Times, the Sunday Times and three Times supplements⁵ on manning cuts and other cost-saving measures⁶ he had demanded as a condition for buying the newspapers.

Under the announced deal, Mr Murdoch's company News International will be responsible for all lay-off payments for the 563 employees expected to lose their jobs because of the staff cuts, except in "certain circumstances" when Thomson⁷ will be liable.

Although these special cases were not spelled out, newspaper sources said they involved payments to any directors or editors who lose their jobs in the change-over.

The statement said Mr Murdoch had acquired the five publications free of all debts⁸ and the deeds of 200 Gray Inn Road, London⁹, where The Times and the Sunday Times are published.

Mr Murdoch has now become the most powerful figure in Fleet Street¹⁰.

For also included in his worldwide press empire are the country's best-selling daily and Sunday newspapers, the tabloid¹¹ Sun and the News of the World¹², both racy publications with emphasis on nude photographs and sexy stories.

(1981)

1. Australian [ɔ:s'treiljən] newspaper magnate: 澳大利亚报业大王。

2. Rupert Murdoch ['ru:pət mə'dɔ:k]: 鲁珀特·默多克。

3. The Times of London and the Sunday Times: 伦敦的《泰晤士报》和《星期日泰晤士报》。

4. unions: 工会组织。

5. three Times supplements: 《泰晤士报》的三个附属刊物。

6. manning cuts and other cost-saving measures: 裁减人员和其他节省开支的措施。

7. Thomson ['tɒmsn]: 汤姆森, 《泰晤士报》前发行人。

8. free of all debts: 偿清一切债务。

9. the deeds of 200 Gray Inn Road, London: 伦敦格雷旅馆路 200 号的产权。

10. Fleet Street: 舰队街, 英国报纸集中的地方。其实 Fleet 在此处原文并不是舰队, 而是小河名。填平了小河而成 Fleet Street, 本应音译为弗里特街。但因舰队街沿用至今, 也就约定俗成, 不便改动了。

11. tabloid: 以耸人听闻的新闻报道为主的小报。

12. Sun and the News of the World: 《太阳报》和《世界新闻报》。

Reporter of Afghan news awarded

Cincinnati¹, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Pulitzer Prize² winner Richard Ben Cramer³ of the Philadelphia Inquirer⁴ will receive the Scripps-Howard Foundation's⁵ 28th Ernie Pyle Memorial Award⁶ April 10 "for outstanding human interest of the war in Afghanistan."

Cramer was the first American reporter to enter Afghanistan after the Russian invasion.

"Richard Ben Cramer's articles are strongly reminiscent of Ernie Pyle's war writings in that they emphasize the same concern for human aspect and characterization of the

individual⁷ that marked Pyle's World War II pieces," said judges who selected Cramer's work over more than 300 other entries.

"Nearly 40 years later, in another war on another continent, Cramer managed to craft⁸ a series of behind-the-lines⁹ reports in the same disciplined¹⁰ style the late Ernie employed to depict people and circumstances with dramatic impact."

(1981)

1. Cincinnati [ˌsɪnsɪˈnæti]: 辛辛那提 (美国城市)。
2. Pulitzer [ˈpʊlɪtsə] Prize: 普利策奖金。
3. Richard Ben Cramer [ˈkræmə]: 理查德·本·克拉默。
4. Philadelphia Inquirer: 《费城问询报》。
5. Scripps-Howard Foundation: 斯克里普斯·霍华德基金。
6. Ernie Pyle [ˈɜːni ˈpaɪl] Memorial Award: 欧内·派尔纪念奖。

7. they emphasize the same concern for human aspect and characterization of the individual: 它们都同样地强调了对于人的关注, 并塑造了人物的个性。

8. craft: vt. 精心写出。
9. behind-the-lines: 在战线后面, 在敌后。
10. disciplined: 训练有素的, 娴熟的。

CBS's¹ Schieffer going to Capital

Bob Schieffer², anchor³ of the "CBS Morning News," was named CBS national correspondent yesterday. The move is apparently aimed at shoring up the network's Washington bureau, which has lost such correspondents as Roger Mudd, Bernard Kalb and Marvin Kalb to NBC⁴ in the last several months.

"We felt we needed to strengthen the bureau," said William Leonard, President of CBS News. "It doesn't take a keen student of news affairs to realize that either through retirement, or walking out, or trotting out, some people who were in the Washington bureau for us aren't there anymore."

Mr Schieffer has been anchor of the "CBS Morning News" since January 1979. Before that, he covered the White House as a CBS correspondent from 1974 to 1978 and the Pentagon for the four previous years.

In addition to covering national news, Mr Schieffer will continue as anchor of the Saturday edition the "Evening News" and as anchor of Presidential news conferences and other special Washington broadcasts.

(The New York Times, Sept. 3, 1980)

1. CBS: [缩] Columbia Broadcasting System, 哥伦比亚广播公司。
2. Bob Schieffer [bob'ʃifə]: 鲍勃·谢弗尔。
3. anchor: 节目主持人。
4. NBC: [缩] National Broadcasting Company 全国广播公司。

BBC may pioneer U.K. morning TV

London — BBC¹ Television may beat its commercial competitor in the race to the British breakfast table.

British Broadcasting Corp., government-chartered but supported by license fees paid by owners of television sets, said it could begin early morning television in the spring of 1982, months ahead of TV-AM².

Last weekend, Independent Broadcasting Authority³ announced that TV-AM, a group headed by former Ambassador to the U.S. and journalist Peter Jay, had won the contract to launch breakfast television on Britain's commercial TV network sometime in 1983.

The BBC said it has already begun a feasibility study of the early morning TV project, which would probably be along the lines of joint radio and television broadcasts to run from 7 to midday⁴, when broadcasting currently begins⁵. A committee report on the possibilities is expected this spring.

A BBC official has said the necessary financing of breakfast television would be “a comparatively small amount.” The additional costs presumably would be met by increases in the annual license fees, currently equivalent to \$81 for a color-TV set and \$27 for black-white. The BBC doesn't carry commercials⁶.

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, Jan. 3, 1981)

1. BBC: [缩] British Broadcasting Corporation, 英国广播公司

2. TV-AM:电视台电视。

3. Independent Broadcasting Authority: 独立广播局, 系英国的商业广播电视台。

4. along the lines of joint radio and televsion broadcasts to run from 7 to midday: 采用从上午七时至中午十二时同时播放无线电和电视的办法。

5. when broadcasting currently begins: 这是用关系副词 when 引入的定语从句, 修饰前面表示时间的 midday (正午), 意为目前的电视广播是从中午开始的。

6. The BBC doesn't carry commercials: 英国广播公司不播放广告节目。

US journalism suffers rough year in credibility¹

The news that America's biggest popular newspaper, New York Daily News², is up for sale is the final blow in a dreadful year for the American media.

It was a year of scandal humiliation, farce, financial ruin and, most of all, mistakes and more mistakes.

Now the News, a New York institution for 62 years but hit by mounting losses and shrinking circulation, is being offered by its Chicago parent company to the highest bidder.

The year began with the debacle³ of Janet Cooke⁴, the Washington Post reporter who hoaxed her way to a Pulitzer Prize with a piece of fiction about an eight-year-old heroin addict.

It ends with long queues outside cinemas coast to coast for a hit film about shoddy journalism called "Absence of Malice⁵".

Five out of six Americans, according to the latest poll figures, are no longer sure when they open their newspapers these days that what they read is true.

It was, as Columbia University Journalism Professor Penn Kimball⁶ told a New York seminar the other day, "a very rough year for credibility in journalism."

The Pulitzer scandal last April not only disgraced a bright young reporter but raised questions about the judg-

ment of her bosses.

"How could a great paper like the Washington Post, full of brilliant editors, get so involved in its own conceit and arrogance as to pursue a story which its own staff was saying was fabricated from the beginning?⁷" Professor Kimball asked.

Yet within six months, the paper that exposed Watergate and helped topple President Richard Nixon⁸ fell on its face again.

An item in its gossip column reported rumours that the guest residence where President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, stayed before his inauguration last January was bugged by the Carter Administration⁹.

Jimmy Carter said he would sue the Post. The Post responded with an editorial saying it never believed the story but used it because the rumour was rife in the capital.

"One of the most bizarre editorials in the history of journalism," was how Mr Green, now teaching again after his assignment as the Washington Post's ombudsman¹¹, described it at the New York seminar.

The Mobil Corporation¹² took the extraordinary step of buying space¹³ in the Washington Post and other newspapers to attack the paper.

It suggested, tongue-in-cheek¹⁴, that the Post go one step further and start a rating system for stories: AFST (absolutely for sure true), CST (contains some truth), BR (be-

lievable rumour) and BS (basically silly)¹⁵.

Throughout 1981, some newspaper somewhere in the United States was calling in its staff to announce it was ceasing publication.

The Philadelphia Bulletin¹⁶ just survived. So did the 208-year-old Baltimore News American¹⁷.

The Washington Star¹⁸, a fixture of the capital since before the Civil War and often considered the best evening paper in the country, closed in July. A month later, the evening edition of the New York Daily News died.

The most recent Louis Harris poll¹⁹ says a mere 16 per cent of Americans have full confidence in the press, the lowest figure recorded since the survey began in 1966.

It showed 59 per cent of Americans have "only some confidence" and 22 per cent "hardly any confidence." In all, five of six Americans no longer implicitly trust the press.

The press now ranks with law firms, Wall Street, the major oil firms and trade unions as among America's least trusted institutions²⁰.

Ironically for a press whose historic role has been that of watchdog against overweening government, the poll shows no branch of government less trusted today than newspapers. (Reuter via Xinhua)

(China Daily, Jan. 5, 1982)

1. US journalism suffers rough year in credibility: 美国新闻事业信用扫地的一年。 credibility, 可信性。

2. New York Daily News: 《纽约每日新闻》。

3. debacle [dei'ba:kɪ]: 突然发生的灾祸。

4. Janet Cooke ['dʒænit ku:k]: 珍妮特·库克,《华盛顿邮报》年轻的女记者,曾因虚构了一篇少年吸毒者的新闻通讯《吉米的世界》轰动一时,获得1980年普利策新闻特写奖。后事情败露,库克被迫辞去记者职,《华盛顿邮报》也受到社会舆论的谴责,成为1981年美国新闻界的一大丑闻。

5. It ends with long queues outside cinemas coast to coast for a hit film about shoddy journalism called "Absence of Malice": 这一年年终的时候,横亘美国大地,电影院门前都排着长队,人们争看热门的电影《并非蓄意作恶》,一部关于新闻界弄虚作假的影片。 It ends with 与上一段 the year began with 相呼应。 coast to coast, 美国东临大西洋,西濒太平洋,所以说从海岸到海岸,就是横亘美国全境之意。

6. Columbia University Journalism Professor Penn Kimball: 哥伦比亚大学新闻学教授彭恩·金波尔。

7. "How could a great paper like the Washington Post, full of brilliant editors, get so involved in its own conceit and arrogance as to pursue a story which its own staff was saying was fabricated from the beginning?": “像《华盛顿邮报》这样一家拥有许多出色编辑的大报,为何竟然自以为是和自高自大到如此地步,以至要追求一篇连自己编辑部的人员从一开始也认为是虚构的报道?”

8. the paper that exposed Watergate and helped topple President Richard Nixon: 揭露水门事件导致尼克松总统垮台的报纸。即《华盛顿邮报》。

9. An item in its gossip column reported rumours that the guest residence where President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, stayed before his inauguration last January was bugged by the Carter Administration: 该报在闲谈栏里刊出一则报道说, 此间盛传里根总统和夫人南希一月间未就任总统前所下榻的宾馆, 卡特政府曾在里面安装了窃听器。was bugged, 安装了窃听器。

10. Mr. Green, his assignment as the Washington Post ombudsman: 格林先生, 他在《华盛顿邮报》负责“群众意见和批评”的工作。

12. the Mobil Corporation: 莫比尔公司。另一译名为飞马石油公司。

13. buying space: 出钱买版面(以便刊登自己的文章)。

14. tongue-in-cheek: 挖苦。

15. a rating system for stories: AFST (absolutely for sure true), CST (contains some truth), BR (believable rumour) and BS (basically silly): 新闻的分级制度: AFST(绝对信得过)类, CST(有些真实)类, BR(可相信的流言)类和 BS(荒唐无稽)类。

16. Philadelphia Bulletin: 《费城公报》。

17. Baltimore News American: 《巴尔的摩新闻—美国人报》。

18. Washington Star: 《华盛顿明星报》。

19. Louis Harris poll: 路易·哈里斯民意测验。

20. The press now ranks with law firms, Wall Street, the major oil firms and trade unions as among America's least trusted institutions: 报纸现在沦为与法律事务所、华尔街、大石油公司和工会并列, 成为美国最不受人信任的机构。

——、体 育

36th W. T. T. C. Triumphantly Closes in Yugoslavia

Novi Sad¹, Yugoslavia, April 26 (Xinhua)—The 36th World Table Tennis Championships², the biggest of its kind, triumphantly closed here this evening.

Representatives and over 500 men and women players hailing from³ 86 countries and regions of the five continents made friendly contacts or participated in the keenly-contested competitions in the past 13 days. The Chinese paddlers⁴ strove to play the level best of their skills and chalk up⁵ best results to win honours for their motherland. They made a clean sweep of seven titles⁶, a new record in the WTTC's 55-year history. In addition, they won all runners-up of the five individual events⁷ and the third places in three events. Prize winners number over 16.

The finals⁸ was followed by a prize-awarding ceremony and a closing ceremony. The Chinese men and women players entered the arena to receive the trophies amid militant melody and warm applause. Then they held high the trophies in acknowledgement of warm applause from the spectators.

The next championships will be held in the Japanese capital city of Tokyo in 1983.

(1981)

1. Novi Sad: 诺维萨德。
2. 36th World Table Tennis Championships: 第三十六届世界乒乓球锦标赛。
3. hailing from...: 来自...
4. paddler: 乒乓球运动员; paddle 是乒乓球拍。
5. chalk up: 取得。
6. made a clean sweep of seven titles: 取得全部七个项目的冠军。 to make a clean sweep, 一扫光, 全部囊括。
7. won all runners-up of the five individual events 取得全部五个单项的亚军。
8. finals: 决赛。

China Dethrones Japan in Volleyball World Cup

—Special to China Daily

OSAKA¹, Nov. 16—China dethroned Japan here Monday by winning a down-to-the-wire² battle, 3-2 (15-8), (15-7), (12-15), (7-15), (17-15), in the final round of the Third World Cup Women's Volleyball Tournament³.

The Cup-clincher over a Japanese team that refused to admit defeat after being down two sets came on the heels of a see-saw five-set win over the United States on

Sunday⁴. In seven matches played, the Chinese women were undefeated, giving up only four sets, two to the Japanese and two to the Americans.

Chinese got off to a fast start in the first set—leading 3-0, 9-2 and 12-5—with little opposition. They won the set 15-8 in 18 minutes.

Rapid, hard volleys by spikers Lang Ping and Zhou Xiaolan helped China take the second set⁵.

Though the Japanese got off to a two-point lead, it was short-lived⁶. China's spikers quickly got into gear and, aided by tight blocking at the net, took the lead⁷. They soon extended the lead to 11-2, not giving Japan a chance to score.

There was a brief Japanese comeback after coach Kohji Kojima talked things over with the team during a time out. But the Chinese team, sparked by fierce spiking, couldn't be held back, and the second set ended with China winning 15-7.

Visions of a straight-set victory⁸ for China vanished in the third set when the Japanese picked themselves up off the floor and came back, after being down 0-5⁹. To the shouts of "Nippon! Nippon!" from the stands, they battled for every point and evened the score at 10-10.

Japan then rolled up four straight points to make it 14-10. Zhang Rongfang scored on a pair of spikes and it was 14-12. But China failed to get another point and

Japan had the set 15-12.

With the capacity crowd urging their favourites on, the home team had a relatively easy time of it in the fourth set¹⁰. Tight defensive work and well-co-ordinated attacks¹¹ enabled the Japanese to have their way and 15-7.

The fifth and final set was a nail-biter¹². Japan reeled off four points¹³ before China scored. Lang Ping and veteran Cao Huiying took charge¹⁴ as China ran up eight straight points to put the score at 8-4.

For millions in China watching on television, China was almost home¹⁵. But the Japanese still had to be reckoned with¹⁶. From 12-6, the score got to 12-11.

Next it was 13-13, then 14-14, 15-15 and anybody's match¹⁷. But China was to have its day¹⁸. Victory came (17-15) when the Chinese players blocked two shots which fell safely on the other side of the net.

The Women's Volleyball World Cup then passed from Japan to China.

(China Daily, Nov. 17, 1981)

1. Osaka [ou'sɑ:kə, 'ɔ:səkə]: 大阪。

2. down-to-the-wire: 直下底线, 即打满五局。

3. the Third World Cup Women's Volleyball Tournament: 第三届世界杯女子排球赛。

4. The Cup-clincher over a Japanese team that refused to admit defeat after being down two sets came on the heels of a see-saw five-set win over the United States on Sunday: 冠军

队是在星期日打满五局拉锯战击败美国之后战胜日本队的。日本队开始连失两局还不肯认输。Cup-clincher: 赢得世界杯者(从别人手中夺过来)。see-saw: 拉锯战。

5. Rapid, hard volleys by spikers Lang Ping and Zhou Xiaolan helped China take the second set: 攻球手郎平和周晓兰快而狠的扣杀使中国赢得第二局。

6. Though the Japanese got off to a two-point lead, it was short lived: 虽然日本队一开始得两分, 但好景不长。

7. China's spikers quickly got into gear and, aided by tight blocking at the net, took the lead: 中国的攻球手很快就调整了阵容, 借助于严密的拦网, 夺回优势。

8. a straight-set victory: 直下三局取胜。

9. The Japanese picked themselves up off the floor and came back, after being down 0-5: 日本队在0—5落后时叫停, 然后抖擞精神重新战斗。

10. the home team had relatively easy time of it in the fourth set: 主队在第四局打得比较顺利。

11. tight defensive work and well-co-ordinated attack: 严密的防守和配合默契的进攻。

12. a nail-biter: (令人焦灼不安)激烈紧张的一局比赛。

13. reeled off four points: 连得四分。

14. took charge: 发起进攻。

15. China was almost home: 中国几乎要胜利了。home, 此处作形容词, = reaching its goal, 达到目的了。

16. still had to be reckoned with: 仍然是需要认真对付的。

17. anybody's match: 胜负谁属尚难确定。

18. But China was to have the day: 但是中国就要取得胜利了。the day, 胜利。

Comeback gives China sensational Thomas Cup win¹

London—China ended Indonesia's supremacy in men's international team badminton by winning the Thomas Cup final 5-4 Friday night.

China went into the evening trailing 1-3 but won the first four contests to take an unassailable 5-3 and leave the Indonesians shattered and beaten².

Then the new champions vowed to return home to practice in hopes of continuing the rapid improvement which brought them the coveted Cup on their first attempt since their admission a year ago to the International Badminton Federation³.

"We have much more to learn. Badminton is developing very quickly and we can learn from such opponents as the Indonesians in experience, technique and stroke play," team leader Wang Wenjiao⁴ said.

After splitting the two singles in the first of the two-night competition, no one could have forecast a sweep of the singles matches for China⁵. But Luan Jin⁶ beat the great Rudy Hartono⁷ 15-9, 1-15, 15-9. Han Jian⁸ subdued Liem Swie King⁹ 15-12, 11-15, 17-14 and Chen Chang-jie¹⁰ defeated Lius Pongoh¹¹ 17-16, 15-2.

That put China 4-3 ahead but Indonesia still had their doubles pairs who had both won on the opening

night to call on¹². However Sun Zhian and Yao Ximing wrapped it up for China with a 17-14, 3-15, 15-1 triumph over Kartono and Rudy Heryanto¹³. The last match went to Liem and Christian Hadinata¹⁴ 15-4, 15-11 over Luan and Lin Jiangli.

Indonesia had taken seven out of the last eight Thomas Cups stretching back to 1958, including the last four in a row. Indonesian captain Eddy Yusuf was gracious in defeat¹⁵.

"We are disappointed but we lost to a better team. You cannot win forever," he said. "We had our chances, but could not take advantage of them and that was the sign that our era had ended."

The great Hartono, at 32, making one last comeback for his country looked as though he might pull out an improbable victory over the powerful Luan when he took the second game easily¹⁶. Then he recovered from 13-3 to 13-9 in the deciding game but time ran out on the Indonesian star.

"I believe I will retire permanently now," the winner of a record eight all-England singles title said. Hartono has also been on four victorious Thomas Cup teams since making his debut on the last Indonesian side which lost, to Malaysia, in 1967¹⁷.

(China Daily, May 25, 1982.)

1. Comeback gives China sensational Thomas Cup win: 中国队反败为胜荣获汤姆斯杯 comeback = return, 有反击, 反败为胜之意。中国队第一天比赛落后于印尼队, 故云。sensational, 一鸣惊人的。

2. China went into the night trailing 1-3 but won the first four contests to take an unassailable 5-3 and leave the Indonesians shattered and beaten: 中国是以一比三的落后局面进入今晚比赛的, 但连赢四盘以五比三获胜, 印尼队一败涂地。

3. the new champions vowed to return home to practice in hopes of continuing the rapid improvement which brought them the coveted Cup on their first attempt since their admission a year ago to the International Badminton Federation: 新冠军队表示回国后要努力练习, 希望继续迅速提高球艺; 正是由于这种飞跃的进步, 他们才能在一年前被接纳进国际羽毛球联合会之后, 第一次出征就夺得了渴望的汤姆斯杯。

4. Wang Wenjiao: 王文教。

5. after splitting the two singles in the first of the two-night competition, no one could have forecast a sweep of the singles matches for China: 在举行两晚的比赛第一晚各胜一盘单打之后, 谁也没料到中国(今晚)会囊括全部单打的。

6. Luan Jin: 栾劲。

7. Rudy Hartono: 鲁迪·哈托诺, 即梁海量。

8. Han Jian: 韩健。

9. Liem Swie King: 林水镜。

10. Chen Changjie: 陈昌杰。

11. Lius Pongoh: 利·庞戈, 即刘邦高。

12. That put China 4-3 ahead but Indonesia still had their doubles pairs who had both won on the opening night to call on:

这样，中国就以四比三领先但印尼还可以指望他们在第一晚上双双获胜的两对双打选手。

13. Sun Zhian and Yao Ximing wrapped it up for China with a 17-14, 3-15, 15-1 triumph over Kartono and Rudy Heryanto: 孙志安和姚喜明以 17—14, 3—15, 15—1 击败卡托诺和赫尔扬托为中国队赢得最后胜利。to wrap up = to settle, to make final, 解决，定胜负。

14. Christian Hadinata: 哈迪纳塔。

15. Indonesian captain Eddy Yusuf was gracious in defeat: 印尼领队尤素福大大方方地接受失败。

16. The great Hartono, at 32, making one last comeback for his country looked as though he might pull out an improbable victory over the powerful Luan when he took the second game easily: 强大的梁海量，三十二岁了，重返羽坛最后一次为国效力，当他轻而易举地拿下第二局时，似乎真要力挽狂澜击败强有力的栾劲。an improbable victory, 不大可能的胜利，因为他第一局输了，故云。

17. Hartono has also been on four victorious Thomas Cup teams since making his debut on the last Indonesian side which lost, to Malaysia, in 1967: 梁海量自从一九六七年第一次参加印尼队（那一年印尼败给马来西亚）以来，已经四次使印尼获得汤姆斯杯。

China Sweeps in Gymnastic Meet

HARTFORD¹, Aug. 22—China completed a stunning sweep of team competition² at the United States Gymnastics Federation's international invitation meet³ tonight, winning the women's competition with 192.05 points against a hopeful American team and nine other countries.

The Chinese took the men's title last night in this meet involving teams that boycotted the Moscow Olympics last month.

Marcia Frederick led the United States by finishing second in the all-round competition tonight with 38.6 points⁴. Lynn Lederer and Kelly Garrison showed promise in their debuts⁵ for the Americans, who finished second in the team scoring with 189.5 points. The Japanese were third with 181.55.

Chinese Win All-Round Title

The Chinese have been regarded as almost an unknown quantity⁶ since the 1979 world championships, their first international competition after a 17-year hiatus⁷. They finished fourth then and have improved astonishingly. Tonight Li Cuiling of China won the women's all-round

title⁸ with 38.8 points.

Coaches had predicted that competition tonight between the United States and China would hinge on the individual match in the uneven bars between Miss Frederick and Ma Yanhong⁹, the 1978 and 1979 world champions in that event. Miss Frederick had struggled with injuries since 1978, and she had announced that she would unveil a new move tonight¹⁰, a reverse Hecht over the top bar.

But the expected competition did not materialize. Miss Ma, a delicate 17-year-old, appeared to have dropped some of the more difficult moves from her routine and fell on her dismount¹¹. Her only good moment was a sparkling one-and-one-half pirouette¹², and she scored a 9.45.

Pressure on Miss Frederick

Zhu Zheng¹³, Miss Ma's teammate, scored a 9.8 with an unusual straddle vault over the top bar¹⁴ to put some pressure on the American.

Miss Frederick, 17, from Milford, Conn.¹⁵, performed efficiently, first swinging under the bar, then lifting high over it while turning her back to it. She then caught the bar perfectly on the other side and this became the first woman to perform a reverse Hecht in international competition. Her score of 9.7 brought boos for the judges from

the crowd¹⁶.

Miss Garrison, 13, of Oklahoma¹⁷, and Miss Lederer, of Illinois¹⁸, scored surprising 9.8's to equal two Chinese in a four-way tie for second place in the event¹⁹.

(The New York Times, 1980)

1. Hartford ['hɑ:tfəd]: 哈特福德(美国城市)。

2. completed a stunning sweep of team competition: 出色地夺得全部团体冠军。

3. the United States Gymnastics Federation's international invitation meet: 美国体操协会举办的国际邀请赛。

4. Marcia Frederick led the United States by finishing second in the all-round competition tonight with 38.6 points 美国队中成绩领先的是马西娅·弗雷德里克, 她以 38.6 分取得今晚的女子个人全能第二名。

5. Lynn Lederer and Kelly Garrison showed promise in their debuts ['deibu:]: 初次参加比赛的林恩·莱德勒和凯利·加里森表演得很好。

6. almost an unknown quantity: 简直是个未知数。

7. hiatus [hai'eitəs]: 中断。

8. Li Cuiling of China won the women's all-round title: 中国的李翠玲夺得女子全能冠军。

9. competition tonight between the United States and China would hinge on the individual match in the uneven bars between Miss Frederick and Ma Yanhong: 美中之间今晚的争夺战, 关键一场是弗雷德里克小姐和马燕红之间在高低杠上的单项比赛。

10. a reverse Hecht over the top bar: 反身水平翻越高杠。

11. appeared to have dropped some of the more difficult

moves from her routine and fell on her dismount: 似乎已经丢掉了她平素的某些难度较高的动作, 下杠时又摔了跤。

12. a sparkling one-and-one-half pirouette: 活泼轻快的转体一周半。

13. Zhu Zheng: 朱政。

14. straddle vault over the top bar: 分腿跃过高杠。

15. Milford, Conn.: 康涅狄格州密尔福德。

16. Her score of 9.7 brought boos for the judges from the crowd: 她得 9.7 分引起观众对裁判一阵嘘声。

17. Oklahoma [ˌouklə 'houmə]: 俄克拉何马州。

18. Illinois [ˌili'noiz]: 伊利诺斯州。

19. scored surprising 9.8's to equal two Chinese in a four-way tie for second place in the event: 取得出人意外的 9.8 分, 与两位中国人相等, 于是该单项四人并列第二。

Sino-American Swim Match in Big Rain

Beijing, Aug. 9 (Xinhua)—Despite a heavy downpour, a capacity crowd of 3,500 spectators¹ stayed huddled under umbrellas to cheer the visiting American and Chinese swimmers in a friendly match here this evening.

The blinding downpour and sudden drop in water and atmospheric temperatures² made fast time virtually impossible, but nevertheless Chinese swimmers improved two national records and an Asian record.

The visitors won 13 of the 14 events this evening.

18-year-old Liang weifen won the women's 100-metre breast-stroke³. It took her a new national and Asian record to win the race from former world record holder Tracy Caulkins⁴ and Terri Baxter of the United States.

Liang Weifen was clocked in one minute 12.91 seconds. This was the first time the one minute 13 second barrier has been broken in Asia. Caulkins was timed in one min. 13.51 sec. and Baxter one min. 14.51 sec.

Craig Beardsley, 19-year-old University of Florida sophomore and world record holder in the men's 200-metre butterflystroke event, said, "The enthusiastic crowd is a big encouragement to us."

(1980)

1. a capacity crowd of 3,500 spactators: 满座的三千五百观众。

2. sudden drop in water and atmospheric temperatures: 水温和气温的急剧下降。

3. 18-year-old Liang Weifen won the women's 100-metre breaststroke: 十八岁的梁伟芬夺得女子 100 米蛙泳冠军。

4. former world record holder Tracy Caulkins: 前世界纪录保持者特拉西·考尔金斯。

5. Craig Beardsley, University of Florida sophomore: 佛罗里达大学二年级学生克雷格·比尔兹利。

Mount Manaslu conquered by grandfather, 61

KATHMANDU¹, May 15 (Reuter via Xinhua)—A 61-year-old grandfather has conquered the 8,156-metre (26,760-feet) Mount Manaslu² in the Nepalese³ Himalayas⁴ to become the oldest man known to have climbed a peak more than 8,000 metres (26,250 feet) high, the Tourism Ministry said Thursday.

Andreas Loferer, a clothes shop owner from Rosenheim,⁵ West Germany, reached the summit on May 9 along with two other Germans and two Swiss climbers. The team returned here Wednesday. He told Reuter the climb was good but difficult and that he did not plan to tackle such high altitudes again.

Manaslu is the world's seventh highest mountain and at least 20 people have died trying to climb it.

Expedition leader Kaenel, 40, of Bern⁶ reached the summit with the first party of three on May 7.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. Kathmandu ['kɑ:tmdɑ:n'du:]: 加德满都(尼泊尔首都)。
2. Mount Manaslu: 马纳斯卢峰。
3. Nepalese [,nepɔ:'li:z]: 尼泊尔的。
4. the Himalayas [,himə'leɪəz]: [复]喜马拉雅山脉。
5. Rosenheim: 罗森海姆。
6. Bern [bə:n]: 伯尔尼(瑞士首都)

一二、社 会

Wedding boom¹

New Delhi, May 11 (AP via Xinhua) — Wedding bells have been clanging away in full chorus in the north Indian region of Jammu², where more than 3,000 marriages have been solemnized in three days, local press reports said yesterday.

The boom followed a month-long ban on marriages due to the absence from view of the planet Venus³. Hindu Shastras (Holy Books)⁴ do not permit marriages during such periods. Venus reappeared last Wednesday.

Most Indians consult astrologers when planning a marriage, and if the stars aren't right, the wedding usually is delayed.

(China Daily, 1981)

1. wedding boom: 结婚热。

2. Jammu ['dʒɑ:mu:]: 查谟。

3. Venus ['vi:nəs]: 金星。

4. Hindu Shastras ['ʃɑ:stre]: 印度教圣典。

Brixton¹ bloodbath²: 183 hurt

London, April 12 (Reuter)—Police sealed off the south London area of Brixton today after six hours of rioting last night in the predominantly black district.

A police spokesman said 165 policemen and 18 civilians were injured in the sudden outburst of rioting, the worst in Britain in years.

An AFP report said fresh violence erupted today when several hundred demonstrators gathered at the scene and hurled bricks, stones, bottles and a Molotov cocktail³ at police who were trying to make an arrest.

Yesterday, shops, houses, a church and a school were set on fire during the rioting.

Cars were overturned, stores were looted and police firebombed.

About 100 people were arrested during the violence in the area which has Britain's biggest concentration of blacks of West Indian origin⁴.

The rioters started more than a dozen fires which badly damaged a school, a bar and a number of homes.

Shortly before midnight a fire brigade spokesman said: "It's absolute bedlam⁵. The fires are too numerous to count."

Cars were overturned and set ablaze and shops looted.

Both blacks and whites could still be seen early today carrying television sets and other looted goods.

The rioting was the worst in London for years, although last year black youths in Bristol⁶ burnt five police cars in a similar outburst.

"In a word, it's frustration," a senior policeman last night told reporters. Brixton suffers high unemployment and poor housing.

And one West Indian community leader warned: "The trouble is off the streets for the moment, but this area is seething. Feeling against the police is running very high."

Police said that of the injured officers, 26 were being treated in hospital.

Three firemen and three ambulance crewmen were also hurt. Two of the ambulancemen were dragged from their appliance and beaten.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw⁷ was returning to London for talks with police chiefs and officials, his office said.

The violence began outside Brixton's main police station when youths suddenly overturned a police van. Soon police were subjected to barrages of bricks and bottles, and later petrol bombs.

Blacks had gathered in streets near the police station after a running fight with police which was touched off when three policemen tried to question a black.

But tension had been rising in the black community⁸ since January, when 13 black youngsters died in a fire at an all-night party in Deptford⁹, also in south London.

Police angrily reject allegations that they have been slow to investigate the blaze, blamed by blacks on white racists. Police say the evidence suggests it was started by someone at the party.

London Police Chief Sir David McNee said he would investigate reports that the rioting may not have been spontaneous and that “troublemakers” had gathered from elsewhere in the city.

(1981)

1. Brixton [ˈbriksɪn]: 布里克斯顿。

2. bloodbath [ˈblʌdbɑːθ]: 大屠杀，大打出手。

3. Molotov cocktail: [口语]燃烧瓶。

4. blacks of West Indian origin: 西印度群岛的黑人后裔。

5. absolute bedlam: 一片混乱。

6. Bristol: 布里斯托尔。

7. Home Secretary William Whitelaw: 内政大臣威廉·怀特罗。

8. the black community: 黑人区。

9. Deptford: 德特福。

Girl of 13 raped after threat with breadknife

A young man and three boys sexually attacked a girl of 13 after threatening her with a breadknife, the Crown¹ alleged at Manchester Crown Court² yesterday.

Mr Christopher Rose, Q C, for the prosecution said³ the knife was thrust against the face of the terrified girl before she was held down by two of her assailants. One of the gang raped her.

He said the girl had watched television and listened to records at one of the defendants' homes before she was stopped from leaving and assaulted.

Brian Walsh, aged 18, of Hindley, Lancashire⁴, was jailed by Mr Justice Hollings⁵, for five years. A 16-year-old was ordered to be detained for three years; and the two others, both aged 14 were each sent to a detention centre for six months.

Brian Walsh, the 18-year-old and one of the 14-year-olds all admitted raping the girl. The other 14-year-old pleaded guilty of indecent assault⁶.

(The Times, Oct. 19, 1978)

1. the Crown: (英)王国政府。
2. Manchester Crown Court: 曼彻斯特刑事法庭。
3. Mr Christopher Rose, QC, for the prosecution said: 英国王室法律顾问克里斯托弗·罗斯代表检察当局说。QC [缩] Queen's Counsel 或 KC [缩] King's Counsel 都是英国王室法律顾问。上文 the Crown alleged, 英国政府指控说, 主词是抽象的, 此处 Mr Rose for the prosecution said, 罗斯代表检察当局(起诉)说, 主词是具体的。其实是一码事。
4. Hindley, Lancashire: 兰开夏(郡的)欣德利。
5. was jailed by Mr Justice Hollings: 被法官霍灵斯先生判入狱。
6. pleaded guilty of indecent assault: 承认犯非礼罪。
plead guilty, 服罪。

P. G. Chief favors making drug legal

Prince George's County¹ Police Chief John E. McHale Jr. supported the legalization of marijuana² yesterday, saying that efforts to control the drug have proven futile and making it legal would reduce street crime.

McHale, who served in the FBI³ for 27 years before being appointed police chief in the suburban Maryland⁴ county two months ago, said he believed alcohol is a much more serious factor in crime than the use of marijuana.

While endorsing law enforcement efforts to thwart

the sale and use of more debilitating drugs⁵, McHale said of marijuana control: "It's another Vietnam⁶. It's a war you can't win, and who wants to get in a war you can't win?"

(The Washington Post, Mar. 28, 1980)

1. Prince George's County: 乔治太子县。
2. marijuana [ˌmæriˈhwɑːnə]: 大麻。
3. FBI: [缩] Federal Bureau of Investigation, (美国) 联邦调查局。
4. Maryland: 马里兰(州)
5. more debilitating drugs: 更有害(致人衰弱)的毒品。
6. It's another Vietnam.: 他把禁止吸食大麻比作另一场(侵略)越南战争。意思是禁绝不了的。

Highest juvenile delinquency rate in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (Xinhua) — The number of cases of juvenile delinquency¹ was more than 166,000 in Japan last year, breaking the postwar record of 158,000 cases in 1964, according to a survey compiled by the National Police Agency².

These cases, the survey says, accounted for 42.4 per cent of the country's crimes last year, hitting an all-time high in history. 17.1 out of every thousand teenagers

have committed crimes. Theft constituted the overwhelming majority of the cases and 70 per cent of the offenders were between 14 and 16 years old. There was also a sharp increase in the number of female offenders.

The survey also cites violence in schools.

Juvenile delinquency has become a serious social problem in Japan, and is believed to be closely connected with the wide publicity given to sex and violence³.

(1981)

1. juvenile delinquency: 少年犯罪。

2. National Police Agency: 警察厅。

3. to be closely connected with the wide publicity given to sex and violence: 与广泛宣传色情和暴力有密切关系。

一三、灾 祸

Mount St. Helens erupts

Vancouver, Washington¹, May 19 (UPI) — Mount St. Helens² blasted 1,300 feet (396 m) of its top off Sunday in violent eruptions³ that sent hot mud, ash and gases raging down its slopes. Nine fatalities were confirmed from the volcanic fury and officials said that at least 21 others were missing.

Heavy ash boiling out of the mountain to elevations as high as 10 miles (16 kms) drifted eastward Monday, blotting out the sky⁴ and leaving gritty, slippery deposits on roads⁵ as far east as Montana⁶ and Wyoming⁷, 500 miles (904 kms) away.

National Weather Service officials said because the finer particles of ash had been blown into the stratosphere by upper level winds⁸, the dust could circle the globe for up to two years, possibly having an effect on world weather patterns.

Highway and air traffic came to a standstill in most of eastern Washington.

Despite the new violence, Bob Christiansen, a geologist

for the U.S. Geological Survey⁹, said no lava had emerged from the mountain and that the volcano's history indicated any lava flow would be confined to the slopes of the mountain.

In addition to the nine bodies found Sunday, authorities said 21 people — including stubborn 81-year-old Harry Truman who refused to leave his lodge on Spirit Lake on the mountain's north side — were missing and feared dead.

(1980)

1. Vancouver [væn'ku:və], Washington: 华盛顿州温哥华。
2. Mount St. Helens: 圣海伦斯峰。
3. eruption: 火山爆发。
4. blotting out the sky: 遮天蔽日。
5. leaving gritty, slippery deposits on roads: 在公路上留下一层含沙石的滑溜的淤积物。
6. Montana [mən'tæne]: 蒙大拿州。
7. Wyoming [wai'oumin]: 怀俄明州。
8. the finer particles of ash had been blown into the stratosphere by upper level winds: 火山灰的微粒物质已被大气上层的风吹上同温层去。
9. a geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey: 美国地质勘测局的一位地质学家。

20,000 feared dead

By our Foreign Staff

Fears rose yesterday that as many as 20,000 people may have been killed in the earthquake which struck the western Algerian town of Al-Asnam¹ on Friday. Reports from the area said more than 80 per cent of the town had been devastated.

The Algerian Red Crescent² said the damage was so severe that it was impossible to make any reliable estimate of casualties.

All communications with the town, 150 miles west of Algiers³, have been cut and huge traffic jams⁴ developed as authorities moved cranes, bulldozers, ambulances and relief supplies into the area.

An Algerian journalist who reached Al-Asnam yesterday reported scenes of horror in the town as hundreds of trapped and injured people tried desperately to escape from the rubble.

Al-Asnam, which had a population of about 125,000, was struck by an earlier earthquake in 1954, when more than 1,200 people were killed.

(The Observer, Nov. 2, 1980)

1. the western Algerian town of Al-Asnam: 阿尔及利亚西部城市阿斯南。
2. The Algerian Red Crescent: 阿尔及利亚红新月会。
3. Algiers: 阿尔及尔 (阿尔及利亚首都)
4. traffic jam: 交通堵塞。

Platform capsized

Stavanger¹, Norway, March 28 (AFP) — At least 28 oil rig workers died and 69 were missing today after the capsize of the 10,000 ton Norwegian “Floating Hotel” Alexander Kielland² in gale winds last night, latest tolls estimate.

Another 128 workers have reportedly been rescued from the icy, storm-tossed North Sea waters midway between northeast England and Denmark in continuing search operations by British and Norwegian helicopters, planes and ships.

The disaster, called “the worst tragedy in our recent history” by Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli³, struck late yesterday when the four-level platform, used as a rest area for workers in the North Seas Ekofisk Oil Field⁴, overturned in a gale after one of its five giant legs gave way for unknown reasons.

Constructed in 1976 by a French firm, the rig — considered the most stable sort in existence, capable of withstanding waves 25 to 30 meters high—was operated by the

Stavanger-based firm Philips Petroleum⁶. It last had a security check in September 1979.

In Stavanger, Prime Minister Nordli thanked neighboring countries, with England heading the list, for their aid and cooperation in the rescue effort.

The Ekofisk Field has the heaviest concentration of oil platforms of any off-shore site in the world, with 1,850 oil workers on 24 rigs, including three other test platforms.

(1980)

1. Stavanger: 斯塔万格 (挪威港市)。
2. Norwegian "Floating Hotel" Alexander Kielland: 挪威的“浮动旅店”亚历山大·基兰号。
3. Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli: 挪威首相努尔利。
4. Ekofisk Oil Field: 埃科菲斯克油田。
5. Philips Petroleum: 菲利普斯石油公司。

At least 80 die in fire at Las Vegas Hotel

Las Vegas, Nev.¹, Nov. 21 — Fire swept from the kitchen through the casino of the MGM Grand Hotel² here just after dawn this morning, trapping about 3,500 guests and employees. Local authorities said that more than 80 people were killed, most dying of smoke inhalation above the 20th floor of the 26-story luxury hotel. At least two leaped to

their deaths. Several hundred were injured.

There was little warning as the fire raged through the first and second floors with blow-torch strength. Thick black smoke mushroomed through the hotel and rose 5,000 feet above the roof.

No alarm was sounded, according to fire officials³, who theorized that equipment in the basement had been destroyed before the manually activated alarm was set off⁴. Many guests said that they were awakened by a knock on the door or the sound of shattering glass as people sought relief from the smoke. There are no smoke alarms⁵ in the building, which was built in 1973 in conformance with the 1970 Clark County Building Code⁶.

(The New York Times, Nov. 22, 1980)

1. Las Vegas, Nev. : 内华达州拉斯维加斯 Nev. [缩] Nevada。

2. the MGM Grand Hotel: 米高梅大旅店。

3. fire official: 消防队官员。

4. equipment in the basement had been destroyed before the manually activated alarm was set off: 在手摇报警器发出警报之前, 设在地下室的报警装置早就毁了(以致没有发出警报)。

5. smoke alarms: 防烟报警器。

6. in conformance with the 1970 Clark County Building Code: 符合一九七零年克拉克县房屋建造法的规定。

90 feared dead as Russian jet crashes

MOSCOW (Agencies via Xinhua) — A Russian Ilyushin — 62 airliner¹ bound for West Africa crashed shortly after take-off here, killing everyone on board.

It is not known how many passengers the 182-seat aircraft was carrying when it plunged to the ground just 10 kilometres from Sheremetyevo Airport².

But West African diplomatic sources said the plane, which was bound for Sierra Leone³, was about half-full.

An official from Moscow's Botkin Institute Hospital⁴ said: "None could have survived the crash."

"The catastrophe was so serious, so horrible, that we did not need to give medical attention to anyone."

African diplomats in Moscow have complained that the Soviet authorities failed to notify them of the crash⁵, in which many Africans may have been killed.

(China Daily, July 8, 1982)

1. Ilyushin-62 airliner: 伊留辛—62型客机。

2. Sheremetyevo Airport: 谢列米季诺沃机场。

3. Sierra Leone ['siərə li'oun]: 塞拉利昂。

4. Botkin Institute Hospital: 布特金医学院医院。

5. the Soviet authorities failed to notify them of the crash:
苏联当局没有把坠机事件通知他们。

一四、旅 游

Record number of tourists for Beijing

Beijing, January 5 (Xinhua)—Beijing received a record 180,000 tourists in 1980, the Municipal Bureau of Tourism¹ said today. This was 30,000 more than in 1979. The tourists came mostly from Japan, the United States and South-east Asian countries.

Among measures adopted last year to stimulate the city's tourist trade were training courses for guides, Chinese and Western-cuisine cooks and hairdressers, the establishment of the tourist automobile taxi company and the setting up of the Society of Tourist Economics² to do theoretical research on the tourist industry.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Tourism said today it had received some complaints from foreign visitors about the prices of some services. "We are attending to this now," he said. "We have also reduced some prices for off-season³ visitors."

New tourist spots have been opened up in Beijing, including the White Dagoba at Miaoying Buddhist Monastery⁴ and the Da Zhong Si⁵ (Great Bell Temple), and some

classical sites have been renovated, among them the Ba Da Chu⁶, eight Buddhist temples in the western hills near the capital.

A number of hotels are under construction and Beijing is to establish a college of tourist economics to train hotel staff and managers and more guides and translators.

The tourist weather forecast and news service introduced last year was well received, the Bureau said, and overseas visitors appreciated the inclusion of local dishes in hotel menus⁷.

(1981)

1. the Municipal Bureau of Tourism: (北京)市旅游局。
2. the Society of Tourist Economics: 旅游经济学会。
3. off-season: 非旺季
4. the White Dagoba at Miaoying Buddhist Monastery: 妙应寺的白塔, 即北京阜城门内的白塔寺。
5. Da Zhong Si: 大钟寺。
6. the Ba Da Chu: 八大处。
7. the inclusion of local dishes in hotel menus: 旅馆餐厅的菜谱上增加了风味菜。

China's Grand Canal¹ opened to tourism

Suzhou², April 13 (Xinhua) —An inaugural boatload of 49 foreigners has opened China's famous Grand Canal, 1,782 kilometres long and over 1,400 years old, to the first opportunities for tourists from abroad since 1949.

The canal is one of the longest and oldest in the world. It is a system of waterways linking the southern and northern sections of the country and was first built between 581 and 618 A. D. during the Sui Dynasty³. It was used for the Emperor's pleasure and for commercial transport for many years before falling into disrepair and disuse in the latter part of the Sui rule, but was later refurbished and again used as a system of commercial transport. It is considered to be on an engineering par with the Great Wall⁴. Its length stretches across four provinces from Beijing to the lake city Hangzhou.

The tourist cruises are scheduled to last seven days, originating in Suzhou, China's garden city, and terminating in Yangzhou⁵, a 230-kilometre trip. The trip affords an opportunity to visit the gardens of Suzhou, the picturesque Taihu Lake near Wuxi⁶, the scenery and historic spots of Changzhou⁷ and Zhenjiang⁸, the ancient cultural capital of Yangzhou and then, by a short automobile trip, the city of Nanjing⁹. A side trip to the karst caves¹⁰ of

Yixing¹¹ is also available.

Modern hotels and restaurants, offering local, traditional cuisine¹², line the route and provide the travelers with overnight accommodations¹³. Collectors can choose from elegant Suzhou embroidery, Wuxi clay figurines, Yixing pottery and the lacquerware and jade carvings of Yangzhou.

According to the local travel and tourism department, 1,200 foreigner tourists will travel the ancient canal in 40 groups by the end of this year.

(1981)

1. Grand Canal: 大运河。
2. Suzhou: 苏州。
3. Sui Dynasty: 隋朝。
4. on an engineering par with the Great Wall: 工程之伟大与长城相等。
5. Yangzhou: 扬州。
6. Wuxi: 无锡。
7. Changzhou: 常州。
8. Zhenjiang: 镇江。
9. Nanjing: 南京。
10. karst caves: 喀斯特溶洞
11. Yixing: 宜兴。
12. traditional cuisine: 传统的菜肴。
13. provide the travelers with overnight accommodations: 招待游客过夜食宿。

Australia makes bid to lure more Asian tourists

Whether for honeymoon¹ or regular vacation, more Japanese are visiting Australia. So are more people from Southeast Asia and Hong Kong, encouraging officials to boost efforts to attract tourists from Asian countries, which previously seemed too far away to generate much business.

Australia's location discourages mass tourism from most anywhere except New Zealand². In the year ending Jan. 31, a total of 804,759 tourists visited Australia, and the industry had revenue of \$1.05 billion. Of the visitors, 43,210 were from Japan, 27.3% more than the previous year. Another 51,153 came from Southeast Asia and Hong Kong, a 15.2% rise.

"Asia is our fastest growing tourism market, and there's no sign yet that business is peaking³," says Kevin A. McDonald, General Manager of the Melbourne-based Australian Tourist Commission⁴. "It's likely to keep growing at an even faster rate for the foreseeable future."

(The Asian Wall Street Journal, April 3, 1981)

1. honeymoon: 度蜜月

2. Australia's location discourages mass tourism from most anywhere except New Zealand: 澳大利亚的地理位置使新西兰以

外的地方的大批游客望而却步。

3. Asia is our fastest growing tourism market, and there's no sign yet that business is peaking: 亚洲是我们发展最快的旅游市场, 还没有迹象表明生意已经做到了顶。

4. Kevin A. McDonald [Mæk'donəld], General Manager of the Melbourne-based Australian Tourist Commission: 设在墨尔本的澳大利亚旅游委员会的总经理开文·A·麦克唐纳。

一五、宗 教

Easter Sunday¹ celebrated in Beijing

Beijing, April 19 (Xinhua) — Over 7,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics attended Easter Sunday high mass² here today in the Church of the Immaculate Conception³ and the Church of St. Joseph⁴. Celebrants were Bishop Fu Tieshan and Bishop Tu Shihua⁵.

Zong Huaide, Chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association⁶, and Yang Gaojian, Vice-Chairman of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church⁷, assisted at the masses.

The church held holy week ceremonies, such as receiving palms⁸, holding a procession of the blessed sacrament⁹, kissing the crucifix¹⁰, following the stations of the cross¹¹ and blessing the new fire and font¹².

A church official said that this was the first time Easter Sunday had been celebrated simultaneously at two churches since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. The Church of St. Joseph opened last year after being closed for 14 years.

Bishop Fu Tieshan told Xinhua: "Our clergymen and

congregation are happy that our freedom of religious belief is guaranteed according to the Party's and Government's religious policies. We will continue our efforts to contribute to the country's modernization program and its stability and unity."

Among the over 300 foreign Catholics and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao attending Easter Sunday mass were ~~diplomatic envoys~~, experts, students and visiting delegations. 新华社稿

Easter Sunday services were also held at two Protestant¹³ churches here.

(1981)

1. Easter Sunday: 复活节。每年三月二十一日后的月圆后第一个星期日，基督教徒庆祝传说耶苏复活升天的日子。

2. high mass: 大弥撒。

3. Church of the Immaculate Conception: 圣母堂。在北京通称南堂 (the South Cathedral)。

4. Church of St. Joseph: 圣约瑟堂。在北京通称北堂。

5. Bishop Fu Tieshan and Bishop Tu Shihua: 傅铁山主教和涂世华主教。

6. Zong Huaide, Chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association: 中国天主教爱国会主席宗怀德。

7. Yang Gaojian, Vice-Chairman of National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church: 中国天主教教务委员会副主任杨高坚。

8. receiving palms: 领圣枝。(耶苏进入耶路撒冷时，人们

砍下树枝铺在路上欢迎他)。

9. holding a procession of the blessed Sacrament: 迎圣体。
举着耶稣的圣体(酒代表血、面包代表肉)游行供教徒参拜。

10. kissing the crucifix: 亲苦像。吻耶稣钉在十字架的像。

11. following the stations (or the way) of the cross: 拜苦路。
向教堂内(或外)描写耶稣受难的一组画像或雕刻参拜。

12. blessing the new fire and font: 圣圣火, 圣圣水。

13. Protestant: 基督教新教徒。

Fourth national Buddhist conference opens

Beijing, Dec. 16 (Xinhua)—The Fourth National Conference of the Buddhist Association of China¹ opened in Beijing today, with 250 delegates from all Buddhist sects in China attending. Representatives of the China Islamic Association² and the Christian and Daoist groups³ extended congratulations at the opening session.

Zhao Puchu⁴, Acting President of the Buddhist Association, said in his opening speech that, with the implementation of China's policy on religious freedom, the situation for Chinese Buddhists has improved considerably.

He said: "Many monks and nuns who were hounded from monasteries and temples during the 'Cultural Revolution' are now returning. The number of new monks and nuns is increasing and new respect is being paid to Buddhist

religious practices.”

He told the delegates that soon after the last conference of the Association, in 1962, religious life was disrupted by “leftist” tendencies. The Buddhist Association disappeared during the “Cultural Revolution” and began to revive only after the downfall of the Gang of Four.

Zhao Puchu said that in the past few years, the Association has helped the Government to implement its religious policy, restoring Buddhist academic research, training candidates for the priesthood and developing links with Buddhists overseas.

“With the support of the State,” he said, “we have renovated some noted temples and monasteries, revived the Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute and set up the Institute’s first branch school. We have also done much work to preserve Buddhist culture and relics.”

Initial success has been achieved in studying the scriptures engraved on stone tablets in Fangshan, the first volume of “Buddhism in China” has been published, and a museum of Buddhist literature and relics has been set up, he reported.

The delegates recited Buddhist scriptures⁵ in the Tibetan and Han languages at the opening conference. Later, the Venerable Ju Zan⁶, Vice-President of the Association, read out congratulatory messages from Japanese Buddhist and other friendship groups.

(1980)

1. the Fourth National Conference of the Buddhist Association of China: 中国佛教协会第四次全国会议。
2. China Islamic Association: 中国伊斯兰教协会。
3. the Christian and Daoist groups: 基督教和道教的团体。
4. Zhao Puchu: 赵朴初
5. recited Buddhist scriptures: 朗诵佛经。
6. the Venerable Ju Zan: 巨赞法师。

Chinese Moslems¹ celebrate Bairam Festival

Beijing, Aug. 14 (Xinhua)—Chinese Moslems celebrated this year's Bairam Festival² with religious services, exchange of greetings and visits and sumptuous feasts following a month of fasting,

All Islamic believers in China had a one-day holiday for this major festival which falls at the end of the ninth month on the Mohammedan Calendar³.

In Xinjiang⁴, Ningxia⁵, Qinghai⁶, Tianjin, Shanghai and other places, Moslems in skull caps⁷ and their holiday best attended special services in local mosques recently restored to their original splendour.

Greetings of "Salim" rang through the streets as people went round to visit their relatives and friends or to attend festival celebrations feasting⁸ national music and dance, theatrical items and film shows,

Shops and stores laid in additional supplies of red meats⁹, sugar, cooking oil, flour, sweets and pastry as well as textiles and ornaments for the occasion.

(1981)

1. Moslem 或 Muslim: 穆斯林。
2. Bairam Festival: 开斋节。
3. the end of the ninth month on the Mohammedan Calendar:
伊斯兰教太阴历第九月的月末。
4. Xinjiang: 新疆。
5. Ningxia: 宁夏。
6. Qinghai: 青海。
7. skull cap: (穆斯林戴的)无边帽。
8. feasting... 上演...以助兴。
9. red meat: 牛羊肉。

Bishop Kwong is enthroned

Canon Peter Kwong Kong-kit¹ was last night enthroned as the ninth Anglican Bishop of Hongkong and Macau², and the Colony's first Chinese Anglican Bishop in a ceremony at St. John's Cathedral³.

The distinguished congregation included the Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose⁴, the Chief Secretary, Sir Jack Cater⁵, leading Government officials, consuls and clergy from the

Anglican Diocese of Hongkong⁶.

The enthronement⁷ was performed by Archdeacon Andrew Pang and the Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Archdeacon⁸ Stephen Sidebotham.

The service was conducted in both Cantonese⁹ and English.

There were anxious moments before yesterday's enthronement when it was thought that the Archdeacon would be unable to attend due to illness.

However, he was able to leave hospital and take part.

The cathedral was resplendent with its newly painted ceiling and walls, the redecorations having been rushed to be finished in time.

The highlight of the ceremony was when the doors of the cathedral were closed, and the new bishop rapped on the doors three times with his crook¹⁰, before being symbolically welcomed into the church.

The Gospel¹¹ was read by Sir Murray, and after the bishop had been officially enthroned, a fanfare was played by the Trumpeters of the Royal Hongkong Regiment¹².

The Crozier¹³ which Bishop Kwong carries is a real shepherd's crook from England, with a ram's horn handle carved in the shape of a fish.

(South China Morning Post, April 11, 1981)

1. Canon Peter Kwong Kong-kit: 邝广杰牧师。
2. Anglican Bishop of Hongkong and Macau: 圣公会港澳教区主教。
3. St. John's Cathedral: 圣约翰大教堂。
4. the Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose ['mʌri ,mækli'hos]
(香港前任) 总督麦理浩爵士。
5. the Chief Secretary, Sir Jack Cater: 辅政司姬达爵士。
6. Anglican Diocese of Hongkong: 圣公会香港教区。
7. enthronement: 就职典礼。
8. Archdeacon [ɑ:tʃ'di:kən]: 副主教。
9. Cantonese: 粤语。
10. crook: (主教用的) 弯柄杖。
11. Gospel: 福音。
12. the Trumpeters of the Royal Hongkong Regiment
(英国) 皇家香港团的号兵队。
13. Crozier ['krouʒə]: 权杖。

附 录 一

世界主要通讯社、广播电台名称

Xinhua News Agency (Xinhua)	新华通讯社 (新华社)
China News Service	中国新闻社
Reuter Ltd. (Reuter)	路透社
Associated Press (AP)	美国联合通讯社 (美联社)
United Press International (UPI)	合众国际社
Liberation News Service (LNS)	(美国) 解放通讯社
L'Agence France-Presse (AFP)	法国新闻社 (法新社)
Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS)	塔斯社
Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN)	(苏联) 新闻社
Kyodo News Service, (Kyodo)	
	(日本) 共同通讯社 (共同社)
Jiji News Agency (Jiji)	时事通讯社 (时事社)
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)	
	(意大利) 安莎通讯社 (安莎社)
Italia News Agency	意大利通讯社
Agencia Efe (Efe)	(西班牙) 埃菲通讯社 (埃菲社)
Die Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA)	
	(西德) 德意志新闻社 (德新社)
Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN)	
	(东德) 德意志通讯社 (德通社)

Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (TANJUG)
 (南)新南斯拉夫通讯社(南通社)
 Korean Central News Agency (KCNA)
 (朝)朝鲜中央通讯社(朝中社)
 Press Trust of India (PTI) 印度报业托拉斯(印报托)
 United News of India (UNI) 印度联合新闻社
 Middle East News Agency (MENA)
 (埃及)中东通讯社(中东社)
 Agentia Romina de Presa (AGERPRES)
 罗马尼亚通讯社(罗通社)
 Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA)
 保加利亚通讯社(保通社)
 Czechoslovak Telegraph Agency (CTA)
 捷克斯洛伐克通讯社
 Magyar Tavirati Iroda (MTI) 匈牙利通讯社
 Antara News Agency (ATR) (印尼)安塔拉通讯社
 Vietnam News Agency (VNA) 越南通讯社(越通社)
 Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana (PRENSA LATINA)
 (古巴)拉丁美洲通讯社(拉美社)
 Agencia Informativa Latino-Americana(LATIN)
 (阿根廷)拉丁美洲新闻社(拉丁社)
 Telenoticiosa Americana (TELAM) (阿根廷)美洲通讯社
 NOTIMEX 墨西哥通讯社
 INFORMEX 墨西哥新闻社
 International Communication Agency
 (美国)国际交流署

Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)

(美国) 哥伦比亚广播公司

American Broadcasting Company (ABC) 美国广播公司

National Broadcasting Company (NBC) 全国广播公司

Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS) 相互广播公司

Voice of America 美国之音电台

Radio Free Europe 自由欧洲电台

Radio Liberty 自由电台

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) 英国广播公司

Independent Broadcasting Authority (英国) 独立广播局

Radio Moscow 莫斯科广播电台

Radio Peace and Progress (苏联) 和平与进步广播电台

Nihon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) 日本广播协会

Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) 东京广播公司

Radio Beijing 北京广播电台 (1978 年 5 月 1 日改名
“中国国际广播电台”, 原呼号不变)

附 录 二

世界主要报刊名称

China

中 国

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) 人民日报

China Daily 中国日报

Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) 解放军报

Guangming Ribao (Guangming Daily)	光明日报
Beijing Ribao (Beijing Daily)	北京日报
Gongren Ribao (Workers' Daily)	工人日报
Zhongguo Qingnian Bao (China's Youth Daily)	中国青年报
Hongqi (Red Flag)	红旗
Beijing Review	北京周报
China Pictorial	中国画报
China Reconstructs	中国建设
Chinese Literature	中国文学
China's Foreign Trade	中国外贸
Women of China	中国妇女
China Sports	中国体育
Social Sciences in China	中国社会科学
U. S. A.	美 国
The New York Times	纽约时报
The Washington Post	华盛顿邮报
Los Angeles Times	洛杉矶时报
The Wall Street Journal	华尔街日报
The Christian Science Monitor	基督教科学箴言报
The Baltimore Sun	巴尔的摩太阳报
International Herald Tribune	国际先驱论坛报(巴黎出版)
New York Daily News	纽约每日新闻
Newsday	每日新闻
The Boston Globe	波士顿环球报
The Detroit News	底特律新闻

Chicago Tribune	芝加哥论坛报
Atlanta Constitution	亚特兰大宪章报
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	圣路易邮报
Kansas City Star	堪萨斯城明星报
Philadelphia Inquirer	费城问询报
The Guardian	前卫
Daily World	世界日报
The Call	号角
Class Struggle	阶级斗争
Time	时代
Newsweek	新闻周刊
U. S. News & World Report	美国新闻与世界报道
Foreign Affairirs	外交
Foreign Policy	外交政策
Reader's Digest	读者文摘
Fortune	幸福
Business Week	商业周刊
Life	生活
Strategic Review	战略研究
The New Republic	新共和
Aviation Week and Space Technology	航空周刊和空间技术
U. S. S. R.	苏联
Pravda	真理报
Izvestia	消息报
Trud	劳动报

Krasnaya Zvezda	红星报
Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia)	苏维埃俄罗斯报
Komsomolskaya Pravda	共青团真理报
Sovetskaya Kultura (Soviet Culture)	苏维埃文化报
Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette)	文学报
Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Economic Gazette)	经济报
Moscow News	莫斯科新闻
New Times	新时代
Soviet Union	苏联(画报)
The Communist	共产党人
U. K.	英 国
The Times	泰晤士报
The Sunday Times	星期日泰晤士报
The Daily Telegraph	每日电讯报
The Financial Times	金融时报
Daily Express	每日快报
Daily Mail	每日邮报
Daily Mirror	每日镜报
The Guardian	卫报
The Observer	观察家报
The Sun	太阳报
News of the World	世界新闻报
Morning Star	晨星报
The Economist	经济学家
The New Statesman	新政治家

The Spectator	旁观者
Tribune	论坛
Yorkshire Post	约克郡邮报
France	法 国
Le Monde	世界报
France-Soir	法兰西晚报
Le Figaro	费加罗报
Le Parisien Libéré	解放了的巴黎人报
L'Aurore	震旦报
La Croix	十字架报
Libération	解放报
Le Matin de Paris	巴黎晨报
L'Humanité	人道报
L'Humanité Rouge	红色人道报
Le Quotidien du Peuple	人民日报
Le Nouveau Journal	新报
L'Express	快报周刊
Paris-Match	巴黎竞赛画报
Le Point	问题
West Germany	西 德
Die Welt	世界报
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	法兰克福汇报
Sueddeutsche Zeitung	南德意志报
Bild-Zeitung	图片报
Handelsblatt	商报
Frankfurter Rundschau	法兰克福评论报

General Anzeiger	总汇报
Die Zeit	时代（周刊）
Der Spiegel	明镜（周刊）
Der Stern	明星（画报）
Italy	意大利
Corriere della Sera	晚邮报
La Stampa	新闻报
Il Messaggero	信使报
Il Popolo	人民报
L'Unita	团结报
Avanti	前进报
L'Espresso	快报（周刊）
Epoca	时代（周刊）
Japan	日本
Asahi Shimbun	朝日新闻
The Asahi Evening News (in English)	朝日晚报（英文）
Yomiuri Shimbun	读卖新闻
The Daily Yomiuri (in English)	每日读卖（英文）
Mainichi Shimbun	每日新闻
Mainichi Daily News (in English)	每日新闻（英文）
Nihon Keizai Shimbun	日本经济新闻
Saneki Shimbun	产经新闻
Hokkaido Shimbun	北海道新闻
Canada	加拿大
The Globe and Mail	环球邮报
Winnipeg Free Press	温尼伯自由新闻

Montreal Star	蒙特利尔明星报
The Toronto Star	多伦多明星报
La Presse	新闻报
The Sun	太阳报
Ottawa Citizen	渥太华公民报
The Gazette	新闻报
Ottawa Journal	渥太华日报
Australia	澳大利亚
The Canberra Times	堪培拉时报
The Australian	澳大利亚人报
The Sydney Morning Herald	悉尼先驱晨报
Daily Telegraph	每日电讯报
Daily Mirror	每日镜报
The Herald	先驱报
The Sun News Pictorial	太阳新闻画报
The Vanguard	先锋报
Tribune	论坛报
The Socialist	社会主义报
New Zealand	新西兰
The Dominion	自治领报
The Evening Post	晚邮报
The New Zealand Herald	新西兰先驱报
Auckland Star	奥克兰明星报
Press	新闻报
Christchurch Star	克赖斯特彻奇明星报
People's Voice	人民之声

India

Indian Express

Times of India

Hindustan Times

Statesman

Hindustan Standard

Amrita Bazar Patrika

The Hindu

National Herald

Patriot

Pakistan

The Pakistan Times

Morning News

Dawn

Singapore

The Straits Times

Malaysia

New Straits Times

Sri Lanka

Daily News

Sun

the Philippines

Bulletin Today

Daily Express

The Times Journal

印 度

印度快报

印度时报

印度斯坦时报

政治家报

印度斯坦旗报

甘露市场报

印度教徒报

国民先驱报

爱国者报

巴基斯坦

巴基斯坦时报

晨报

黎明报

新加坡

海峡时报

马来西亚

新海峡时报

斯里兰卡

每日新闻

太阳报

菲律宾

今日公报

每日快报

时代日报

Other Countries and Regions**其他国家与地区**

Rodong Sinmun	(朝鲜)	劳动新闻
Borba	(南斯拉夫)	战斗报
Politika		政治报
Vjesnik		信使报
Scinteia	(罗马尼亚)	火花报
Romania Libera		自由罗马尼亚报
Neues Deutschland	(东德)	新德意志报
Trybuna Ludu	(波兰)	人民论坛报
Rude Pravo	(捷克斯洛伐克)	红色权利报
Népszabadság	(匈牙利)	人民自由报
Worker's Cause	(保加利亚)	工人事业报
Zeri i Popullit	(阿尔巴尼亚)	人民之声报
Al Ahram	(埃及)	金字塔报
Al Gomhouria		共和国报
Al Akhbar		消息报
Al Rai al Amm	(科威特)	舆论报
El Moudjahid	(阿尔及利亚)	圣战者日报
Granma	(古巴)	格拉玛报
Excelsior	(墨西哥)	至上报
El Nacional		国民报
El Universal		宇宙报
O Estado de Sao Paulo	(巴西)	圣保罗州报
Jornal do Brasil		巴西日报
La Nacion	(阿根廷)	民族报
La Prensa		新闻报

El Clarin		号角报
El Mercurio	(智利)	信使报
El Cronista		纪事者报
South China Morning Post	(香港)	南华早报
Hong Kong Standard		英文虎报
The Asian Wall Street Journal		亚洲华尔街日报
Far Eastern Economic Review		远东经济评论
Asiaweek		亚洲周刊

附 录 三

各国议会名称

Supreme Soviet	(苏联)	最高苏维埃
Soviet of the Union		联盟院
Soviet of the Nationalities		民族院
Congress	(美国)	国会
House of Representatives		众议院
Senate		参议院
Parliament	(英国)	议会
House of Commons		众议院(下议院)
House of Lords		贵族院(上议院)
National Assembly	(法国)	国民议会
Senate		参议院

Bundestag	(西德) 联邦议院
Bundesrat	联邦参议院
Volkskammer (People's Chamber)	
	(东德) 人民议院
Chamber of Deputies	(意大利) 众议院
Senate	参议院
Cortes	(西班牙) 议会
Congress of Deputies	众议院
Senate	参议院
SFRY Assembly	(南斯拉夫) 联邦议会
Federal Chamber	联邦院
Chamber of Republics and Provinces	共和国和自治省院
Grand National Assembly	(罗马尼亚) 大国民议会
Seym	(波兰) 议会
Federal Assembly	(捷克斯洛伐克) 联邦议会
House of the People	人民院
House of Nations	民族院
National Diet	(日本) 国会
House of Representatives	众议院
House of Councillors	参议院
Supreme People's Assembly	(朝鲜) 最高人民会议
Great People's Hural	(蒙古) 大人民呼拉尔
People's Assembly	(埃及) 人民议会
Lok Sabha (House of the People)	(印度) 人民院
Rajya Sabha (Council of States)	联邦院

附 录 四

英文报刊上常见组织机构简称

AAJA	Afro-Asian Journalists' Association	亚非新闻工作者协会
ADB	Asian Development Bank	亚洲开发银行
AF	Air France	法国航空公司
AL	Arab League	阿拉伯联盟
AFRASEC	Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation	亚非经济合作组织
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations	美国劳工联合会—产业工会联合会（劳联—产联）
AFDB	African Development Bank	非洲发展银行
AGF	Asian Games Federation	亚洲运动会联合会
AID	Agency for International Development	（美国）国际开发署
AII	Air India International	印度国际航空公司
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand and the United States	澳新美
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	东南亚国家联盟（东盟）
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council	亚洲太平洋地区理事会

ATTU	Asian Table Tennis Union	亚洲乒乓球联盟
AZ	Alitalia Airlines	意大利航空公司
BA	British Airways	英国航空公司
BENELUX,	Benelux	Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg
		比（利时）、荷（兰）、卢（森堡）经济联盟
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	
		国际清算银行
CAAC	General Administration of Civil Aviation of China	中国民航总局
	(Civil Aviation Administration of China)	
		（中国民航）
CACM	Central American Common Market	
		中美洲共同市场
CE	Council of Europe	欧洲理事会
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	中央条约组织
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	（美国）中央情报局
CMEA, COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	经济互助委员会（经互会）
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Export Control	
		巴黎统筹委员会
COMSAT	Communications Satellite Corporation	
		（美国）通信卫星公司
CPA, CPAL	Canadian Pacific Airlines	加拿大太平洋航空公司
CPC	Communist Party of China	中国共产党

CPPCC	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 中国人民政治协商会议
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union 苏联共产党
ECOSOC, ESC	Economic and Social Council (联合国)经济及社会理事会
EEC	European Economic Community 欧洲经济共同体
EFTA	European Free Trade Association 欧洲自由贸易联盟
ESRO	European Space Research Organization 欧洲空间研究组织
EURATOM, Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community 欧洲原子能联营
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (联合国)粮食及农业组织
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (美国)联邦调查局
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank (美国)联邦储备银行
FTC	Federal Trade Commission (美国)联邦贸易委员会
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 关税及贸易总协定
Group of ACP	Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific Region Countries 非洲、加勒比和太平洋地区国家集团

Group of 77	七十七国集团
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency 国际原子能机构
IATA	International Air Transport Association 国际航空运输协会
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 国际复兴开发银行（世界银 行）
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization 国际民用航空组织
ICJ	International Court of Justice 国际法院
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross 红十字国际委员会
IDA	International Development Association 国际开发协会
IDB	Islamic Development Bank 伊斯兰发展银行
IEA	International Energy Agency 国际能源机构
IFC	International Finance Corporation 国际金融公司
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists 国际新闻工作者联合会
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies 国际战略研究所
ILO	International Labour Organization 国际劳工组织
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative

	Organization 政府间海事协商组织
IMF	International Monetary Fund 国际货币基金组织
INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization 国际通信卫星组织
INTERPOL, Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization 国际刑事警察组织
IOC	International Olympic Committee 国际奥林匹克委员会
IOJ	International Organization of Journalists 国际新闻工作者协会
IPI	International Press Institute 国际新闻学会
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union 各国议会联盟
IRA	Irish Republican Army 爱尔兰共和军
ISC	Institute for the Study of Conflict 冲突研究所
ISO	International Sugar Organization 国际糖组织
ITC	International Tin Council 国际锡理事会
ITU	International Telecommunication Union 国际电信联盟
IWC	International Whaling Commission 国际捕鲸委员会
JAL	Japan Air Lines 日本航空公司
KGB	Komitet Gossudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Committee of State Security) “克格勃” (苏联国家安全委员会)

LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (日本)自由民主党
LORCS	League of Red Cross Societies 红十字会协会
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (美国)全国有色人种协 进会
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administra- tion (美国)国家航空和宇宙航行局
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers (美国)全国制造商协会
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织
NPC	National People's Congress (中国)全国人 民代表大会
NUSCPFA	National U.S.-China People's Friendship As- sociation (美国)全国美中人民友好协会
OAAPS	Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidar- ity 亚非人民团结组织
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries 阿拉伯石油输出国组织
OAS	Organization of American States 美洲国家组织
OAU	Organization of African Unity 非洲统一组织
OCAS	Organization of Central American States 中美洲国家组织
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 经济合作与发展组织

OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 石油输出国组织
PAA, PAN AM	Pan American World Airways (美国) 泛美航空公司
PAL	Philippine Air Lines 菲律宾航空公司
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines 巴基斯坦国际航空公司
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine 解放巴勒斯坦人民阵线(人阵)
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization 巴勒斯坦解放组织
RAND Corporation	Research and Development Corporation “蓝德”公司(研究与发展公司)
SA	Salvation Army (基督教) 救世军
SAC	Strategic Air Command (美国) 战略空军司令部
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (美苏) 限制战略武器会议
SAS	Scandinavian Airlines System 斯堪的纳维亚航空公司
SATCOMA	Satellite Communications Agency 卫星通信机构
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization 东南亚条约组织(1977年已解散)
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe 欧洲盟军最高司令部

SUNFED	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development 联合国经济发展特别基金
SWAPO	South West African People's Organization 西南非洲人民组织
SWISSAIR	Swiss Air Transport Company Ltd. 瑞士航空运输公司
TAB	Technical Assistance Board (联合国)技术援助委员会
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee, UNESCO 联合国经济及社会理事会技术援助委员会
TCA	Trans-Canada Airlines 全加拿大航空公司
THAI	Thai Airways International 泰国国际航空公司
TUC	Trades Union Congress (英国)职工大会
TWA	Trans World Airlines (美国)环球航空公司
UAAC	Un-American Activities Committee (美国)非美活动委员会
UAA	United Arab Airlines 阿拉伯联合航空公司
UEA	Universal Esperanto Association 国际世界语协会
UNA	United Nations Association 联合国协会
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund 联合国资本开发基金
UNCHE	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 联合国人类环境会议
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and

	Development 联合国贸易和发展会议
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 联合国脱离接触观察员部队
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme 联合国开发计划署
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Office 联合国救灾协调专员办事处
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教育、科学及文化组织
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 联合国难民事务高级专员办事处
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization 联合国工业发展组织
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research 联合国训练研究所
UPU	Universal Postal Union 万国邮政联盟
WCC	World Council of Churches 世界基督教协进会
WEU	Western European Union 西欧联盟
WFB	World Fellowship of Buddhists 世界佛教徒联谊会
WFC	World Food Council 世界粮食理事会
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions 世界工会联合会
WFUNA	World Federation of United Nations Association 联合国协会世界联合会

WHO	World Health Organization	世界卫生组织
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	世界知识产权组织
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	世界气象组织
WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization	华沙条约组织
WTTU	World Table Tennis Union	世界乒乓球联盟